

CONTESTED ELECTION—JAMES MONROE vs. DAVID S.
JACKSON.

MEMORIAL AND SPECIFICATIONS OF JAMES MONROE—REPLY OF DAVID
S. JACKSON—DEPOSITIONS, SCHEDULES, AND EXHIBITS—IN THE CON-
TESTED ELECTION CASE OF JAMES MONROE vs. DAVID S. JACKSON.

FEBRUARY 18, 1848.

Ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL OF JAMES MONROE.

To the Honorable the House of Representatives of the United States.

The memorial of James Monroe, of the City of New York,

RESPECTFULLY SHOWS :

That your memorialist was a candidate for Representative in the thirtieth Congress of the United States from the sixth congressional district of the State of New York. That David S. Jackson and William W. Campbell, were also candidates from said district.

That the number of votes cast for David S. Jackson, as it appears from the certificate of the board of commissioners, was six thousand and seventy-one, (6,071,) and the number cast for your memorialist was five thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, (5,928,) and that said Jackson received the certificate of election.

Your memorialist further shows, that he has evidence in his possession proving that a great number of votes which were illegal by the laws of said State were cast for David S. Jackson, which illegal votes, if deducted from the number of votes received by said Jackson, would give your memorialist a majority of the legal votes of said district.

Your memorialist, therefore, prays that he may be allowed to take his seat as the legal Representative in this Congress from the sixth congressional district of the State of New York.

JAMES MONROE.

WASHINGTON, December 6, 1847.

SPECIFICATIONS OF JAMES MONROE.

Contested election before the Committee of Elections—James Monroe vs. David S. Jackson.

The contestant, James Monroe, will offer the following facts in evidence:

1. That the sixth congressional district of the State of New York is composed of the following wards, divided respectively into election districts, to wit:

The Eleventh ward, divided into six districts.

Twelfth	do	do	two	do.
Fifteenth	do	do	four	do.
Sixteenth	do	do	five	do.
Seventeenth	do	do	five	do.
Eighteenth	do	do	three	do.

2. That from the returns of the several election districts of the several wards, composing said congressional district, it appears that the majority of votes received by David S. Jackson over the contestant was *one hundred and forty-three*.

3. That the number of votes returned from the third election district of the eighteenth ward was as follows: For James Monroe, one hundred and eighty-one; for David S. Jackson, four hundred and sixteen.

4. That one hundred and sixty-three paupers, and upwards, from the alms-house and hospital, in the eighteenth ward of the city of New York, voted at the third election district of the said ward, on the third day of November, 1846, for David S. Jackson for Representative in Congress. That said paupers were not admitted to said alms-house from said district of the eighteenth ward.

5. That nine persons who were paupers in said alms-house on and previous to the day of election voted at the second election district of the twelfth ward for David S. Jackson for Representative in Congress, and that none of said paupers resided in said election district previous to being admitted to said alms-house.

6. That from twelve to twenty-four persons, who were at the time of said election convicts, undergoing punishment at the city prison on Blackwell's island, were brought from said prison by one or more of the keepers, or other persons, and voted at the second election district of the twelfth ward for David S. Jackson.

7. That on the night previous to said election, between three and four hundred persons were taken from Blackwell's island on board of a sloop, and located principally in the eleventh ward, with a view to their voting, and that all or many of them did vote at said election for David S. Jackson, and none of them were entitled to vote in said congressional district.

8. That eight or more persons who were foreigners by birth, and never had become citizens of the United States, voted at the first election district of the twelfth ward for David S. Jackson.

9. That five or more persons who were foreigners by birth, and never had become citizens of the United States, voted for David S. Jackson at the second election district of the twelfth ward.

10. That eight or more persons who were not residents of said congressional district, but resided in other wards than those composing the said

sixth congressional district, voted in the twelfth, or some other ward of the sixth congressional district, for David S. Jackson.

11. That five or more illegal votes were cast for David S. Jackson in the sixteenth ward, but the precise number of the election district the contestant cannot state, as the witness in this case refused to give any details, unless called on by an authorized tribunal; alleging as a reason, that if his evidence was volunteered, he subjected himself to a legal prosecution.

12. That one of the inspectors of the fifth election district of the sixteenth ward was absent during a great portion of the day, and that many persons who were brought to said poll to vote were challenged and refused to take the prescribed oath as to their right to vote; and when the inspector referred to went away from the polls, said persons to a large number were illegally admitted to vote by the remaining inspectors.

13. That ———, an inspector of the first election district of the twelfth ward, declared, in the presence of several persons, that he “got two votes for Jackson; one by letting a ballot drop in the box when the vote was challenged, knowing him not to be a voter: another in canvassing the votes, when Jackson’s name was evidently erased, and said it was only blurred.”

14. That the sitting member was at the time of said election president of the board of aldermen of the city of New York; and that the officers and keepers of said alms-house and city prison are appointed by the authorities of said city.

15. That ——— was, at the time of said election, a candidate for the Assembly of the State of New York, and also an officer in said alms-house; and that he was the candidate of the party, for the Assembly of the State, which nominated David S. Jackson for Congress.

16. That one of the inspectors of elections of the third district of the eighteenth ward was appointed and qualified after the board of inspectors had organized, and the balloting had commenced on the day of said election, and before the paupers, or any of them, had voted. That said appointment was made by the alderman or assistant alderman of said ward, *alone*; and that said alderman, or assistant alderman, as the contestant is informed, is a brother of the sitting member.

17. That the inspectors of election of said third district of the eighteenth ward, or a majority of them, inclusive of the one appointed as above stated, decided to admit the paupers from the alms-house to vote, provided said paupers “considered the alms-house as their residence,” and acted on this decision during the day of election.

With these facts, which the contestant believes can be fully established—provided he has the authority of a competent tribunal to take testimony, and reserving to himself the right to introduce testimony as to other important facts bearing upon the case, without surprise to the sitting member, should such evidence be necessary—the contestant contends:

1st. That the third election district of the eighteenth ward should be thrown out, as vitiated, for the following reasons:

1. The inspector appointed as above stated, in case of disagreement between the other two, controlled the decisions of the board of inspectors at that election district; and that said appointment being made by the alderman, or assistant alderman, alone, was an invalid and illegal appointment under the law of the State of New York passed April 8, 1842, entitled

"An act in relation to elections in the city of New York." (See Laws of New York, 65 sess., chap. 138, sec. 2.)

2. That if said appointment be valid and legal, the decision of the inspectors, to admit the paupers to vote if they "considered the alms-house as their residence," was an illegal decision by the law of the State of New York passed April 5, 1842, entitled "An act respecting elections other than for militia and town officers," (see Sess. Laws of New York, chap. 130, title 1, secs. 1 and 2, and title 4, article 2, sec. 21;) and said inspectors having acted on a palpable misconstruction of the law, and received an indefinite number of illegal votes under such misconstruction, the vote of the election district at which they presided should be adjudged as vitiated, and the votes there polled not computed for either of the candidates.

2d. That a majority of the inspectors of the fifth district of the sixteenth ward having illegally admitted votes to a large number, the vote of said district should be deemed as vitiated, and thrown out of the computation of the number of votes received by both candidates.

3d. That if said appointment of the inspector of the third district of the eighteenth ward be regarded as legal and valid, and the decision of said board of inspectors as legal and valid; and if the said acts of a majority of the inspectors of the fifth election district of the sixteenth ward are deemed not to have vitiated the vote of the said election district, that then the illegal votes cast for David S. Jackson should be deducted from the number of votes returned for him; and the contestant, in either of these events, will have a clear and decided majority of the legal votes, and should be deemed to be entitled to the seat now held by David S. Jackson; and it should be thereupon awarded to him.

REPLY OF DAVID S. JACKSON TO THE SPECIFICATIONS OF JAMES MONROE.

Contested election before the Committee of Elections, in the matter of the election of David S. Jackson, as a member of the 30th Congress in the House of Representatives for the sixth congressional district of the State of New York.

The said David S. Jackson, in support of his right to be adjudged a duly elected member of Congress for said sixth district of the State of New York, and in reply to the objections and arguments of James Monroe, esq., the contestant, and saving and reserving to himself all right of objecting to said charges as being made in vague and general terms, without any specifications or particulars whatever, respectfully urges and insists as follows:

1st That it is true, and he admits, that said sixth congressional district is composed of such wards, and that such wards are divided respectively into such election districts as is in that behalf by the said contestant alleged.

2d. That it is true, and he admits, from the returns of the several election districts of the said several wards, it appears that the majority of the

votes received by the said David S. Jackson over the contestant was one hundred and forty-three votes, as alleged by the said contestant.

3d. That it is true, and the said David S. Jackson admits, that the number of votes returned from the third election district of the eighteenth ward was as is in that behalf by the said contestant alleged.

4th. That the said David S. Jackson, upon information and belief, denies that one hundred and sixty paupers from the alms house or hospital, in the eighteenth ward of the city of New York, voted at the third election district of the said ward on the third day of November, 1846, for David S. Jackson for Representative in Congress; but the said David S. Jackson saith that he is informed and believes that about one hundred electors, then residing and having their actual residence in the said eighteenth ward, did, on the said last mentioned day, vote at the said election in the said third election district of the said eighteenth ward; but the said David S. Jackson has no knowledge, and has no means of knowing, whether all or any of the last-mentioned persons voted for the said David S. Jackson for Representative in Congress, but he has been informed and believes that a portion of such persons voted for the said David S. Jackson, and a portion thereof for the said contestant, for Representative in Congress. That the said David S. Jackson is wholly ignorant as to the district or ward from which all or any of said persons, so voting, were admitted to the said alms house, but he is informed and believes that all of the said persons were then actually residing in said ward, and that all, or many of them, had been in the habit of voting in the said ward previous to said last-mentioned election as duly qualified electors thereof.

5th. The said David S. Jackson denies that said persons who were paupers in said alms-house, on and previous to the day of election, voted at the second election district of the twelfth ward, except as herein stated; that he has been informed and believes that some persons, originally from the said alms-house, and who had gone thence in the spring of the year 1846 to a farm on Randall's island, in said last mentioned election district, where they were then engaged in tilling the said farm under the direction of Moses G. Leonard, esq., alms house commissioner of the city of New York, did vote at the second election district of the said ward at such election; but that said David S. Jackson has no knowledge or means of knowing whether the last mentioned persons voted at such election for him or for the said contestant as Representative in Congress; and the said David S. Jackson is informed and believes that all and every one of the said last-mentioned persons were at the time residents of the said twelfth ward; and that at the time of offering their said votes each and every of the said last-mentioned persons was challenged; and having taken the preliminary oath required by the laws of the State of New York, and having answered such questions as were put to them by the inspectors of election in said last-mentioned district, took the oath required by the constitution of the said State of New York, and were thereupon allowed to deposit their votes as qualified electors of the said twelfth ward.

6th. The said David S. Jackson expressly denies that from twelve to twenty persons, or any number of persons, or any person whatever, who were or was, at the time of said election, convicts or a convict, undergoing punishment at the city prison on Blackwell's island, or any other prison, were or was brought from said prison by any person whatever, and voted at the said second election district of the twelfth ward for the said David S. Jackson.

7th. The said David S. Jackson expressly denies that on the night previous to said election, between three and four hundred persons, or any number of persons whatever, were taken from Blackwell's island, in a sloop or otherwise, and located principally, or at all, or in any manner, in the eleventh ward, with a view to their voting; or that all or any such persons did vote at said election for any candidate whatever.

8th. The said David S. Jackson expressly denies that eight or more persons, or any number of persons whatever, who were foreigners by birth, or who had never become citizens of the United States, voted at the first election district of the twelfth ward for David S. Jackson.

9th. The said David S. Jackson expressly denies that five or more persons, or any persons whatever, who were foreigners by birth, and who had never become citizens of the United States, voted for David S. Jackson at the second district of the said twelfth ward.

10th. The said David S. Jackson expressly denies that eight or more persons, or any persons whatever, who were not residents of said congressional district, or who resided in other wards than those composing the said sixth congressional district, voted in the said twelfth ward for David S. Jackson.

11th. The said David S. Jackson expressly denies that five or more, or any number of illegal votes were cast for David S. Jackson in any election district in the sixteenth ward, nor has he any knowledge or information as to any proof which the said contestant may be able to produce tending to support the allegation in that behalf made by the said contestant.

12th. The said David S. Jackson has no knowledge, information, or belief, as to whether any one of the inspectors of the fifth election district of the sixteenth ward was absent during a great or any part of the day on which the said election was held, as is in that behalf by the said contestant alleged, except that the said David S. Jackson heard that, for a few minutes during said day, one of the inspectors of the said district was necessarily called away from the said polls; but the said David S. Jackson respectfully insists, that if the said contestant should prove such to have been the case, as by him alleged, it can in no manner affect or invalidate the regularity of the election in said election district, or the returns thereof; and the said David S. Jackson, upon information and belief, expressly denies that any persons whatever, who had been brought to said last-mentioned poll to vote, and who had been challenged and had refused to take the prescribed oath as to their right to vote, were afterwards illegally admitted to vote by any inspector of the said last-mentioned election district.

13th. The said David S. Jackson has no knowledge, information, or belief, whether any inspector of the said election district of the twelfth ward has made such declaration to any one as is in that behalf by the said contestant, in his thirteenth charge, alleged; and the said David S. Jackson respectfully insists that the declaration or declarations of any inspector at such election ought not, and cannot be given in evidence against him in determining as to his right to his seat in Congress.

14th. The said David S. Jackson admits that at the time of such election he was president of the board of aldermen of the city of New York, and that the officers and keepers of said alms-house and city prison are appointed by the authorities of the said city; but the said David S. Jackson expressly saith, that such officers and keepers had chiefly, if not in every instance, been appointed in the preceding year, and previous to the

election of the said David S. Jackson as president of the said board of aldermen.

15th. The said David S. Jackson admits that Norman B. Smith was, at the time of said election, a candidate for the Assembly of the State of New York, and also an officer in said alms-house; and that he was the candidate of the party, for the Assembly of the State, which nominated the said David S. Jackson for Congress.

16th. The said David S. Jackson, upon information and belief, denies that any one of the inspectors of election of the said third district of the eighteenth ward was appointed and qualified at any time after the board of inspectors had been organized; or that said appointment, if made, was made by the alderman or assistant alderman of the said ward, alone, as is in that behalf by the said contestant alleged. And the said David S. Jackson admits that Moses S. Jackson, who at the time of such election was assistant alderman of the said eighteenth ward, is a brother of the said David S. Jackson; and that the said David S. Jackson submits, that if the appointment of the said inspector was so made, as is alleged by the contestant, it was wholly void; and that the other two inspectors of the said election being fully authorized by law to act in the premises, and so acting on all occasions, in harmony with each other, and the remaining inspector concurring therein, the acts of the board will be deemed valid.

17th. The said David S. Jackson, upon information and belief, denies that the inspectors of election of said third district of said eighteenth ward, or a majority of them, made any decision as applicable generally to the paupers of the alms-house; but the said David S. Jackson is informed and believes that the whole board of inspectors, when each person offering to vote from the alms-house presented himself to vote, refused to receive such vote unless it appeared that the said person was then an actual resident in the said eighteenth ward. And the said David S. Jackson expressly saith, that the whole number of votes polled in said third election district of the eighteenth ward, at such election, as appears by the official returns thereof now in the possession of the said David S. Jackson, ready to be produced when required by the committee, was 794, or thereabout; and that by the official minutes of challenges in said district at such election, returned by the inspectors of said district as required by law, (a duly certified copy of which is in the possession of the said David S. Jackson, ready in like manner to be produced,) it appears that twenty-four persons offering to vote were challenged; and that such challenges were, in every case with the exception of four, withdrawn after the preliminary oath required by law had been administered; and that the said four persons took both oaths, and their votes were received. That, as the said David S. Jackson verily believes, there was a large attendance of electors of both parties at the polls of the said district during the course of said election day, and regular challengers acting on each side. And the said David S. Jackson has in his possession an affidavit made by the three general inspectors of the said district, (ready to be produced when required by the committee,) in which it appears that to every person offering to vote at said election in said district, that was challenged, the oath prescribed by law was administered; and that no person was allowed to vote unless the person so sworn answered all the questions put to him to the satisfaction of the board of inspectors; and that the said inspectors, and each of them, challenged each and every person that they had any reason to believe or suspect was not entitled to vote at

said election; and that no vote was received and deposited in the said ballot-box, except by the board of inspectors.

The said David S. Jackson reserves to himself the right to introduce testimony as to all other facts bearing upon the case, and the right of making further answer to the divers general charges of the said contestant, in case the said contestant shall hereafter present them, with specifications and particulars thereof. He will contend and insist, first, that the votes of all persons who voted from the alms-house or hospital, in the said third election district of the eighteenth ward, were legally and properly received, for the following reasons:

The constitution of the State of New York, in force at the time of the election in question, gives the elective franchise to every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been an inhabitant of the State one year next preceding any election, and for the last six months a resident of the county where he may offer his vote, and who shall at the time *actually reside* in the town or ward where he offers his vote.

The act of the legislature of the State of New York, declaring that no person shall be allowed to have *lost or acquired a residence* by living in any alms-house or hospital at the public expense, is to be confined to the fact of a party's living there. Such fact alone, unaccompanied with any evidence of an intention to make the place a residence, will not affect the prior residence of a voter. But there is nothing in the law to prevent his acquiring a residence in such alms house, if he elects so to do. The intention is the paramount test; and if the elector chooses to consider such place as his residence, he is entitled to do so.

Residence is always a question of intention, depending upon the party's own volition; and the best evidence of it is his own oath, which may always be required when he seeks to avail himself of the elective franchise.

The contestant has not charged that the vote of any one of the persons voting in the eighteenth ward from the alms-house or hospital was challenged; and it is submitted, that upon a question of *intention*, where the party's own oath ought to be considered as the best evidence, it would be of dangerous tendency to allow a contestant to show, by extensive testimony, any facts which alone might justify the inference of *non-residence*, but which, as matter of evidence, could not, in judgment of law, be weighed against the oath of the party; and more especially this should be the case under the election laws of the State of New York, by the provisions of which a full examination, under oath, of every voter, is allowed when such vote is challenged; but if the above position shall not be deemed by the committee as tenable, then the said David S. Jackson insists that the contestant must establish it as a fact that said persons so voting from the alms-house were not at the time of such election residents in the eighteenth ward; that this cannot be done by proof that they were then living in said alms-house, or that they entered said alms-house from other wards than the eighteenth ward. The fact of a residence out of said ward must be shown affirmatively and conclusively, under the circumstances of the case.

If the contestant should produce said proof, the said David S. Jackson will contend that the contestant cannot be allowed to show, by any testimony other than that of the most positive character, for *whom* the said voters voted.

All of which is respectfully submitted, this 22d day of December, 1847.

DAVID S. JACKSON.

DEPOSITIONS.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S., *January 3, 1848.*

On motion of Mr. R. W. Thompson,

Resolved, That the parties to the contested election from the sixth congressional district of the State of New York be, and they hereby are, authorized to take the testimony of such witnesses as either of them may require, by depositions, in conformity to the laws of the State of New York, in force at the time of taking such testimony, on the subject of contested elections in that State: *Provided*, That the parties may, by agreement under their hands, regulate the mode of giving notice, and other matters of form, at their discretion; but if no such agreement shall be made, then each party shall give to the other such notice of the time and place of taking such depositions as are prescribed in the aforesaid laws of New York: *Provided, also*, That when such depositions are taken, they shall, together with the agreements or notices aforesaid, be sealed up by the officer taking the same, and directed to the Speaker of this House.

Attest:

THO. J. CAMPBELL, *Clerk.*

In the matter of the contested election in the sixth congressional district of the State of New York—1st session 30th Congress.

It is mutually stipulated and agreed by and between David S. Jackson and James Monroe, the parties in this matter, that the Hon. Judge Ingraham, of the county court of the city and county of New York, take all the depositions in this matter, pursuant to the law of the State of New York in regard to contested elections in that State, and the resolution of the House of Representatives; and that notice of three days, by personal service, of the names of witnesses and time and place of deposing, be given to the parties respectively, or to their attorneys, respectively, in the city of New York, hereinafter named.

The attorney of the said David S. Jackson in the city of New York, is Livingston Livingston. The attorney of the said James Monroe in the city of New York, is John A. Monroe.

DAVID S. JACKSON.
JAS. MONROE.WASHINGTON CITY, *January 4, 1848.*

Witness: SAML. HUMES PORTER.

NEW YORK, *February 10, 1848.*

In pursuance of the annexed resolution of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, passed 3d January, 1848, and the annexed stipulation signed by David S. Jackson, esq., the sitting member, and James Monroe, esq., the contestant, I, Daniel P. Ingraham, being a judge of the court of common pleas for the city and county of New York, attended as commissioner for the purpose of taking the testimony as direct-

ed by the said resolution. I further certify that the said sitting member and his counsel, and the said contestant and his counsel, were present during the said examinations; that I commenced such examinations on the 12th day of January, 1848, and that the same were continued from time to time until the 10th day of February, 1848, when they were closed. That during that period the several witnesses whose depositions are hereto annexed were duly sworn by me, and examined in the presence of the said parties and their counsel. That the said counsel severally waived proof of notices of the examination of the several witnesses, excepting those that are forwarded herewith; that the depositions of the said witnesses were all reduced to writing by me, and were read over to the said witnesses respectively, who signed the same in my presence; and that such depositions are now kept by me, to be sealed up and forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

D. P. INGRAHAM, *Commissioner, &c.*

To the Hon. the SPEAKER of the House of Reps., &c.

CITY, COUNTY, AND STATE OF NEW YORK, }
January 12, 1848. }^{ss}:

Fenelon Hasbrouck, of the said city, being first by me duly sworn, was examined on the part of the contestant, as follows, viz:

Question. What is your age, profession, and residence?

Answer. I am thirty years of age, a physician, and reside at Ward's island, in the 12th ward of the city of New York.

Question. Were you appointed resident physician of the alms-house at Bellevue? if so, when, by whom, and how long did you continue to discharge the duties of that office?

Answer. I was appointed resident physician of the alms-house on the 13th of May, 1845, and held the office from the 13th May, 1845, until the 25th of May, 1847, and was appointed by the common council of the city of New York.

Question. Where is the alms-house located? [Question objected to by the counsel for the sitting member.]

Answer. The alms-house then was located between the Second avenue and the East river, and 25th street and 28th street. A part of it in the second election district of the 18th ward, but mainly in the third election district of the 18th ward; 26th street being the dividing line between the districts.

Question. During the time you were such resident physician, did you reside at and have charge of such alms house at Bellevue as the physician? [The counsel for the sitting member objects to this question, and all other questions relating to the alms-house in the city of New York.]

Answer. I resided in the centre of the main building, and had charge of the establishment as physician.

Question. To what political party (so called) during the years you held that office were you attached, and were you appointed by the same political party to that office? [Question objected to by the counsel for the sitting member.]

Answer. I belonged to the democratic party, and was appointed by a democratic majority in the common council.

Question. Was the sitting member, David S. Jackson, alderman of the 12th ward during the years 1845 and 1846?

Answer. He was, during both years.

Question. Was he president of the board of aldermen from May, 1846, to May, 1847?

Answer. He was.

Question. Did you hear anything said by any of the officers connected with the alms house, at or about the time of the general election held on the 3d day of November, 1846, as to the paupers in said institution voting at that election? if so, what was said, and by whom, in relation thereto? [Question objected to by the counsel for the sitting member.]

Answer. I heard all the officers, in conversing with one another, speak as though it were settled that the paupers should be allowed, as on previous occasions, the privilege of going out to vote, and that every facility should be given to them for that purpose. It was said by Mr. Morss, the superintendent, Mr. Nash, the deputy keeper of the penitentiary, Mr. Norman B. Smith, steward of the alms-house, David Wood, steward of the hospital, and John J. McCoren, assistant steward of the alms-house, that the inmates of the alms-house should go out first, and that it was their wish that I should give no passes from the hospital until all who wished to go from the alms-house had gone. Mr. Morss gave the passes from the alms house, and I gave them from the hospital. In the absence of either of us, the steward gave them. The regulations of the institution required that no person should go out without a pass from the superintendent or the resident physician, and no person could go out without exhibiting his pass to the gatekeeper.

[Answer objected to, as not responsive.]

Question. Did the persons named by you in the last answer belong to the same political party as you belonged to?

Answer. They did.

Question. How long was this conversation before the election held on the 3d day of November, 1846?

Answer. It was the afternoon of the 2d of November.

Question. In this conversation was there anything said of any instructions from any political committee or body in relation to the paupers voting at that election? [Objected to as leading, and excluded by the commissioner.]

Question. What further was said, in this conversation, in relation to the election? [Objected to by the counsel for the sitting member.]

Answer. Nothing further was said than that it was the duty of every one of us to get out every legal voter that we could for the ticket. No instructions were spoken of or alluded to. This was a mutual understanding among the officers. No instructions were received.

Question. What ticket was it the officers deemed it their duty to promote the success of, as alluded to in your last answer?

Answer. The regularly nominated candidates of the democratic party for the offices voted for at that election.

Question. Was the sitting member, David S. Jackson, the regularly nominated candidate of that party for Congress for the sixth congressional election district, to be voted for at that election? [Objected to by the counsel for the sitting member.]

Answer. He was.

Question. Were the names of all the candidates to be voted for at that election borne upon one ballot or piece of paper?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Did you see on the day of, or previous to, said election, any ballots in the alms-house? if so, where, in whose custody, and for what purpose were they there?

Answer. I saw some the evening previous in the parlor of the matron of the hospital, in her custody, for the purpose of being cut and folded.

Question. And what further purpose?

Answer. For distribution, and to be voted on the day of election.

Question. For distribution among whom, and by whom to be voted?

Answer. Part for distribution among voters at the polls, and part for distribution among inmates at the establishment.

Question. What names of candidates were upon the ballots which you saw at the matron's room?

Answer. The names of the regularly nominated candidates of the democratic party for all the offices.

Question. About what number of ballots did you so see, as near as you can judge or now recollect?

Answer. They were in sheets, uncut, and I should presume about two thousand ballots.

Question. Did you see any of said ballots folded?

Answer. On the day of election, I did.

Question. Did you see any of them distributed? if so, by whom, and among whom?

Answer. I saw them distributed on the morning of election, by nearly all the officers, to the inmates of the establishment.

Question. On the third day of November, 1846, were you at the institution the whole of that day?

Answer. I was not there the whole day. I was absent from half past nine in the morning until noon, and also from three until five in the afternoon.

Question. How many permits did you grant to leave the hospital on the third of November, 1846?

Answer. To the best of my recollection, about seventy.

Question. Do you know of your own knowledge, or did you understand from any of the officers of the institution mentioned by you, how many permits were granted to the inmates of the alms-house to leave on that day?

Answer. As far as my own knowledge went, there were from the alms-house more than double the number of paupers that went from the hospital. [Objected to, as not responsive.]

Question. What number did you understand, at that time, from the officers named by you, went out on the 3d November, 1846, in addition to those named by you? [Objected to by the counsel for sitting member.]

Answer. About one hundred in addition.

Question. For what purpose did you understand, at that time, the said paupers left the institution on that day?

Answer. It was understood they went out to exercise their elective franchise whenever they were entitled to.

Question. Were they provided with tickets before they left the grounds of the institution, as you understood, or saw, or knew?

Answer. I saw many receive tickets, and I saw a large number decline to receive them, as they would rather get them at the polls.

Question. Did you see any of the inmates of the institution leave it in omnibuses on 3d November, 1846, accompanied by one or more of the officers of the institution?

Answer. I did.

Question. How many so left it, as you saw, or understood, at the time?

Answer. I cannot say as to the number. I saw the departure of six omnibuses full; I understood ten or twelve in each omnibus. I understood one omnibus was running all day; it was engaged for the day. There were not six omnibuses: I saw the same omnibus depart six times.

Question. Where did you understand the omnibus went with the persons it took from the institution, at the time, from the persons named by you? [Objected to by the counsel of the sitting member.]

Answer. To the second and third district polls of the 18th ward.

Question. Were there any banners suspended from, or connected with, this omnibus?

Answer. There were none, and no inscriptions whatever.

Question. Were any of the persons committed to the alms-house, who went out on the 3d November, 1846, sent there from the third district of the 18th ward?

Answer. To the best of my knowledge, there were some 18 or 20 who had homes in the third district of the 18th ward previous to coming to the alms-house?

Question. How many adult males over 21 years, in the alms house on 3d of November, 1846, were able to go out to vote on that day?

Answer. There were a large number of adults not naturalized, and not entitled to vote. There were about four hundred there able to go out, and entitled to a vote, either naturalized or native citizens.

Question. Did you understand, from the persons named by you, that nearly all the four hundred spoken of by you voted in the 18th ward at that election?

[The further hearing and examination of the witness was adjourned to 13th January instant.]

January 13, 1848.—The examination of the witness was resumed, counsel for both parties being present.

The counsel for the sitting member objected to the question that was put to the witness.

The commissioner decided that his power did not allow the exclusion of questions, except where the question put to the witness is leading, or not relating to the matter in controversy between the parties.

[This question is overruled as leading.]

Question. What did you understand at the time, from the persons named by you, as to whether or not the inmates of the alms-house, who went out on the 3d November, 1846, voted in the 18th ward on that day?

[Objected to by the counsel of the sitting member.]

Answer. I understood that the greater part of them did so vote in the 18th ward on that day.

Question. In what district?

Answer. In the third district of the 18th ward.

Question. Look at the paper marked schedule B, and say if you know whether the persons there named were inmates of the alms-house on the 3d November, 1846?

Answer. There are the names of persons then in the alms-house and hospital on the 3d November, 1846.

Question. Do you know whether the persons alluded to in the last mentioned question went out to vote on the 3d November, 1846?

Answer. They went out avowedly for that purpose.

Question. Have you any knowledge whether they did vote at that election; and if so, where?

Answer. My knowledge of their voting is derived from the poll-list, and from personal observation in three instances. The votes were cast at the third district poll of the 18th ward.

Question. Were there any of the said persons who had their residence in the third district of the eighteenth ward before going to the alms-house?

Answer. None, to the best of my knowledge.

Question. Have you compared schedule B with the poll list, or a certified copy thereof, of the third election district of the eighteenth ward, for the 3d November, 1846; and if so, do you find the names contained in schedule B on said poll list?

[Counsel for the sitting member objects that the poll list should be produced in order to prove the contents.]

Answer. I have, and found such names.

Question. Do you know a person named Michael Riley, and was he an inmate of the alms-house in November, 1846?

Answer. I know Michael Riley, an inmate of the hospital at that time.

Question. Is not the hospital a part of the alms-house?

Answer. It is within the same enclosure.

Question. Do you know whether Michael Riley voted at the said election; and if so, what knowledge have you relative to his voting?

Answer. I saw him deposite his ballot on the morning of the 3d November, 1846, at the third district poll of the eighteenth ward.

Question. Have you any further knowledge or information relative to the voting of the said Riley?

Answer. Nothing further than his own declarations.

Question. What did he declare?

[This question is objected to by the counsel for the sitting member.]

Answer. He was tipsy about noon, and then declared he had voted twice at the same poll. He told me boastingly, at that time.

Question. Do you know Jonathan Nash, David Wood, and John J. McCoren?

Answer. I do.

Question. Did you see all, or any of them, on the day of election, and in what were they engaged?

Answer. I saw all of them on that day engaged as politicians usually are, in getting voters and assisting voters to the polls.

Question. Where were they so engaged?

Answer. Part of the time at the second and third district polls of the eighteenth ward, and part of the time at the gates and enclosures of the alms-house establishment.

Question. To what political party did they belong?

Answer. To the democratic party.

Question. What were they doing about the gates of the alms-house?

Answer. They were there to see that those who had permits passed out on that day.

Question. Were they distributing tickets to the inmates of the alms-house within the enclosure on that day?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Do you know what tickets they were distributing on that day?

Answer. Those containing the names of the regular democratic candidates for the offices voted for on that day.

Question. Did any or either of them accompany the omnibus, to which you have referred in your previous answer, to the third election district poll of the eighteenth ward?

Answer. I believe they did, as I saw them get on the steps of the omnibus, as I supposed, for that purpose.

Question. Did they not exercise control over the omnibus, and fill it with the inmates of the alms-house each time it left the institution?

[Question objected to as leading, and excluded.]

Question. Can you state whether they exercised any control over the omnibus which conveyed the inmates of the alms-house to that poll?

Answer. The driver was subject to their directions, and obeyed them.

Question. Were they not officers in the alms-house at that time?

Answer. They were.

Question. Do you know whether all the persons who received passes to go out of the alms-house or hospital on the day of election were native, or naturalized citizens?

Answer. Nearly two-thirds of all who went out were naturalized citizens.

Question. Can you state whether the remaining third were native, or naturalized citizens?

Answer. I think they were native citizens.

Question. Were the two-thirds of whom you have spoken naturalized citizens, or foreigners by birth?

[Question withdrawn.]

Question. Do you mean to say that the two-thirds spoken of by you were naturalized citizens, or did you arrive at that conclusion because they were foreigners by birth?

[Counsel for sitting member objects to the form of the question.]

Answer. The two-thirds spoken of were foreigners by birth; and from the exhibition of naturalization papers by many of them, I came to the conclusion that they were naturalized citizens.

Question. How many of said persons exhibited their naturalization papers to you?

Answer. Of the seventy whom I passed out, twelve or thirteen exhibited their papers in order to show that they had a right to vote.

Question. Did you see the naturalization papers of any of the persons who went out of the alms-house to vote?

Answer. I did not, except those from the hospital.

Question. Can you state if any of those who received passes to go out of the alms-house returned to the alms-house; and if so, when, in what manner, and in what condition?

Answer. I think they all returned—some during the day, some during the evening, and some during the succeeding day and evening; some in the omnibus, some on foot, some sober and some drunk.

Question. What was the general character of the inmates of the alms-house at that time?

Answer. They were idle, lazy, and disposed to drink to excess.

Question. Have you any knowledge of any persons having been brought from Blackwell's island on the 2d or 3d November, 1846; and if so, for what purpose?

[Counsel for the sitting member objects to any questions relating to persons from Blackwell's island.]

Answer. I know that persons were taken from Blackwell's island to the opposite shore on the evening of the 2d November, 1846. I do not know the purpose, except from rumor.

Question. How many were brought over from Blackwell's island?

Answer. Eight or nine at the time I refer to.

Question. Can you state under whose charge said persons were brought from Blackwell's island?

Answer. Under the charge of Edmund Stewart, then physician to the lunatic asylum, and John Van Tine, then steward to the asylum.

Question. Can you state whether said persons were convicts or inmates of the asylum?

[The counsel for the sitting member objects to this mode of proving a person to be a convict, without giving the name or identifying the person.]

Answer. I understood they were vagrants, whose terms of commitment had expired.

Question. To what political party were Dr. Edmund Stewart and John Van Tine attached at that time?

Answer. To the democratic party.

Question. Have you any knowledge as to whether said persons voted at any district within the sixth congressional district?

Answer. I do not know where they voted, or whether they voted at all.

The witness was then cross-examined by the counsel for the sitting member, as follows:

Question. Of the seventy individuals who were inmates of the hospital, how many were naturalized, and how many native citizens?

Answer. I think I counted twenty one who said they were native born. Of the remainder there were seven or eight about whose nativity I could not tell. The rest were naturalized citizens.

Question. Was it your intention, or did you give a pass on that day to any inmate of the hospital that you were not satisfied in your own mind was either a naturalized or native citizen?

Answer. It was my intention to give passes only to citizens, native or naturalized, and I made minute inquiries to ascertain the fact.

Question. Were there on said 3d day of November, 1846, any persons in the hospital who were refused passes for the reason that they were not citizens?

Answer. A great many were refused, on the ground of not being citizens.

Question. Was any inquiry made by the officers of the alms-house, mentioned by you in your direct examination, to ascertain whether the persons to whom passes were given were naturalized or native citizens?

Answer. I think such inquiries were made, and in many instances I know they were.

Question. In the conversation which you have stated took place shortly previous to the election, among the said officers, was it not distinctly mentioned that no person was to be permitted to leave the alms-house on the 3d November, 1846, unless they were either naturalized or native citizens?

Answer. Such a statement was made, and in consequence of it I made particular inquiries before giving passes to the inmates of the hospital.

[The further cross examination of this witness was adjourned to January 14, 1848.]

January 14, 1848.—Both parties present, the cross-examination of the witness was continued as follows:

Question. Did you, or not, understand from the officers of the alms-house you have named that they refused to give passes from the alms-house to all persons who were not naturalized or native citizens, at the times you have spoken of?

Answer. At that time it was stated that none but voters should be allowed to go out: all inmates, not voters, to be kept within the establishment.

Question. Did said officers act upon that understanding on the day of the election above referred to?

Answer. I believe they did.

Question. Did you do anything to persuade or induce the inmates of the hospital to go out and vote on said 3d day of November, 1846?

Answer. Nothing further than to inform my clerk, at the office, that all persons (voters) in the hospital wishing passes should get them from me on the morning of the day of election, without distinction of their party preferences.

Question. Did all the voters in the hospital, without distinction as to their party preferences, apply for passes on said 3d day of November, 1846?

Answer. All, I believe, who were physically able to go out.

Question. Did you take any means to ascertain how any of the said seventy voters would vote at that election, before they received passes to go out?

Answer. The day previous, I made a partial list of those who were voters and would like to go out, but did not ascertain their political preferences.

Question. Has it, or not, been customary, on every election during the period you were resident physician at Bellevue, for the officers of that establishment to allow the voters that were inmates of the same to go out and vote?

[Objected to by the counsel for the contestant, as irrelevant.]

Answer. There have been six elections during my residence there: the practice has been always the same.

Question. How long previous to your being resident physician there have you any knowledge of the inmates of that establishment being allowed to go out and vote at elections?

[Objected to by the counsel for the contestant, as irrelevant.]

Answer. I have understood it to be the practice for several years, except the year preceding my residence there.

Question. What political party had the ascendancy in the common council of the city of New York in the year previous to your residence there?

Answer. The Native American party.

Question. Has such been the practice at Bellevue during the time that the so-called whig party has had the ascendancy in the common council of this city?

[Objected to by the counsel for the contestant, as irrelevant.]

Answer. I have understood from the inmates that such was the practice.

[Objected to by the counsel for the contestant, as irresponsible.]

Question. Was it not distinctly understood at the time, by yourself and the other officers of the establishment, that the voters should be allowed, without restraint, to go and vote in such wards and election districts as they respectively were entitled to vote in?

Answer. Such was my own understanding of the agreement.

Question. What agreement do you refer to?

Answer. The agreement among the officers to get out all the legal voters of the establishment.

Question. Did any of the seventy voters that you gave passes to, tell you that they were going to vote in other wards than the 18th ward?

[Objected to by the counsel for the contestant.]

Answer. Many of them, when asking for passes, said they were going to their own homes in the 4th, 6th, 10th, 14th, and other wards.

Question. When the officers of the alms-house offered tickets to the inmates, as stated by you on your direct examination, did they or any of them attempt to influence the voters to take said tickets, by any threat or dictation?

Answer. They did not.

Question. Did not some of them at that time refuse to take tickets, stating that they were going to vote the whig ticket?

Answer. There were some who did so refuse, and for that reason.

Question. Did you hear any of said inmates state that they had taken democratic tickets from the officers, and afterwards voted the whig ticket at that election?

[Objected to by the counsel for the contestant.]

Answer. I heard three or four so state, and boast of their ingenuity and deception.

Question. Were those who declined, or refused to take tickets, allowed to go out and vote at that election?

Answer. They were.

Question. Were any of those that refused to take tickets refused a seat in the omnibus, or was it understood or agreed to refuse such inmates a seat in the omnibus?

Answer. To the best of my recollection, some who so refused tickets were old and feeble, and cripples, and instead of being refused seats, were offered seats.

Question. Did they accept the offer to take seats in the omnibus?

Answer. Those who could walk preferred walking, but a number did accept seats.

Question. Did the fact that the inmates belonged to any particular political party affect the question whether they should be allowed to go out and vote or not?

Answer. No inmate, supposed to be a voter, was prevented from going out, whether a whig or democrat.

Question. How many inmates of the hospital were there on the 3d of November, 1846, that were foreigners and not naturalized, who were males?

Answer. About one hundred and thirty five or forty: I mean one hundred and forty.

Question. How many inmates of the alms-house were there on the 3d November, 1846, that were foreigners and not naturalized, who were males?

Answer. I should think nearly six hundred.

Question. Were any of the one hundred and thirty-five or one hundred and forty you have mentioned as being in the hospital, and the six hundred you have mentioned as being in the alms house, on 3d November, 1846, allowed to go out of the alms-house on that day?

Answer. Only a few who were employed as domestics for the officers.

Question. Did you hear any of the inmates that were allowed to go out of the alms-house on the 3d of November, 1846, say whether they were going to other wards than the 18th ward to vote?

[Objected to by the counsel for the contestant, as hearsay.]

Answer. I heard several say they were going home to their own wards, before they went out.

Question. Are those you have spoken of in your last answer in addition to those you spoke of in the answer to a previous question about the inmates of the hospital?

Answer. They are.

Question. Have you understood from any of the inmates of the alms-house, in addition to those mentioned by you of the hospital, [that they] voted the whig ticket at that election?

[Objected to by the counsel for the contestant as hearsay, and as matter subsequent to the election.]

Answer. I have been informed by two or three of the inmates of the alms-house that they voted the whig ticket, and knew of others that did.

[Last part of answer objected to by the counsel of the contestant.]

Question. Is it not, and has it not been customary at elections in the city of New York, for many years past, to provide conveyances for the purpose of taking voters to the polls?

[Objected to by the counsel for the contestant, as irrelevant.]

Answer. Such has been the practice by both parties as long as I can recollect.

Question. Has such been the practice at the alms-house in this city previous to the election on 3d November, 1846, and for how long previous?

Answer. During my residence there, it was the practice; and also during the years 1842 and 1843, as far as my knowledge goes.

Question. Did you not understand, at the time, that all the persons who were allowed to go out of the hospital and alms house were to go and vote in the several election districts in which they were respectively entitled to vote?

Answer. I did.

Question. Did any of the said officers of the alms-house attempt to influence or procure any of those inmates to go and vote at any election district in which they were not entitled to a vote?

Answer. I do not know that they did.

Question. In your direct examination you have spoken of a conversation between you and Michael Riley. Did you see said Riley vote more than once on the day of said election?

Answer. I did not.

Question. Have you any reason to believe that said Riley voted more than once on that day?

Answer. Nothing but his own statement to that effect.

Question. Did you at that time believe his statement to be true?

Answer. I did, as I had never found him to speak an untruth.

Question. Was he sober when he so told you that he voted twice?

Answer. He had been drinking somewhat, and was then tipsy.

Question. Is it not proverbial that drunken people see double?

Answer. The truth of the proverb has never been established. There is such a proverb with some people.

Question. Do you know of your own knowledge that the said inmates of the alms-house that received democratic tickets at the alms-house voted the said tickets so given to them, or did any of them?

Answer. I do not.

The witness was then further examined by the counsel for the contestant, as follows:

Question. Do you know whether any other officer of the alms-house made such particular inquiries, in reference to who were legal voters, as you have said you made?

Answer. I do not think any of the officers made as particular inquiries as I did.

Question. Do you know of your own knowledge that no foreigners in the alms-house who were not naturalized did leave the enclosure of the alms house on the 3d day of November, 1846, for the purpose of voting?

Answer. I do not of my own knowledge, but was so informed by my steward that none went out.

Question. Do you know whether the omnibus you have spoken of conveyed the inmates of the alms-house to any other election polls than the second and third districts of the 18th ward?

[Objected to by the counsel of the sitting member.]

Answer. I do not.

Question. Were not the second and third election districts of the 18th ward immediately adjacent to the enclosure of the alms-house?

Answer. They were both at short and nearly equal distances from the alms house: about five or six blocks off.

Question. Were there any other election districts on the 3d November, 1846, nearer to the alms-house than the two you have spoken of?

Answer. They were the nearest.

Question. Has it been customary in this city for the conveyances hired by the members of one political party to carry to the polls voters attached to another?

Answer. It has not been.

Question. Was such custom established at the election on 3d November, 1846?

Answer. It was not, but had existed on two previous occasions during my residence at the alms-house.

Question. Do you know whether there has been a whig majority in the common council of the city of New York since the year 1842, and previous to the year 1847?

Answer. There has not been since 1842, until the year 1847.

The witness was further cross examined by the counsel for the sitting member, as follows:

Question. Was not the majority of the common council elected in 1842 members of the so-called whig party?

Answer. Those elected in the spring of 1842 were of the whig party.

Question. Who was elected as a member of Congress from the sixth congressional district of this State in the fall of the year 1842, when the whig party had a majority in the common council of this city?

Answer. The Hon. Hamilton Fish was the member elected.

Question. Did he belong to the so-called whig party?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Were there or not whig officers in charge of the alms house establishment at the time of the election for members of Congress in the fall of 1842?

[Objected to by the counsel for contestant.]

Answer. There were.

Question. Who was the opposing democratic candidate for Congress at that election?

Answer. The Hon. John McKeon.

Question. During the period that the Native American party had the common council—

[Question withdrawn.]

Question. While you were resident physician at the alms-house, were the inmates of that establishment who belonged to the Native American party allowed to go out and vote?

Answer. They were.

FENELON HASBROUCK.

Sworn and examined before me, as above stated.

D. P. INGRAHAM,

Commissioner, &c.

CITY, COUNTY, AND STATE OF NEW YORK, ss:

Paul M. Crandall, of the said city, being first by me duly sworn, was examined as follows, on the part of the contestant:

Question. State in what ward and district did you reside on the 3d day of November, 1846?

Answer. I resided at No. 97 in Twenty-sixth street, between the Third avenue and Lexington avenue, and in the third election district of the 18th ward.

Question. Were you a qualified voter at the general election held in the said city on the 3d day of November, 1846? [Question objected to, and waived.]

Question. Did you attend at the poll held for the third district of the 18th ward for the general election on the 3d day of November, 1846; and if so, for what purpose, and in what capacity?

Answer. I attended the poll that day by the solicitation of the whig poll committee of that ward.

Question. For what purpose did you attend? [Question objected to by the counsel for the sitting member.]

Answer. I attended for the purpose of taking a memorandum of the voters who came there from the alms-house, and other illegal voters. I acted as challenger.

Question. Were you absent from the poll at any time during the day?

Answer. I was.

Question. At what times, and how long each time?

Answer. I went to breakfast and dinner—probably at both times one hour.

Question. Did you see any persons from the alms-house deposite their votes at the third election district of the 18th ward; and if so, state how you knew they were inmates?

[The counsel for the sitting member objects to all questions relating to persons voting from the alms-house.]

Answer. I did. I asked the men the question, where they were from; they said from the alms-house.

[Objected to by counsel for sitting member, as hearsay testimony.]

Question. Had you other means of knowing they were inmates of the alms-house than the statements made by themselves?

Answer. I was informed by people there that they were from the alms-house, and most of them had on a peculiar dress.

[The same objection as to the last answer.]

Question. Look at schedule A, and say if the persons therein named were inmates of the alms-house in November, 1846?

[Counsel for the sitting member objects to the introduction of schedule A, and to that mode of proving the residence of persons therein named; and also that the question is leading. Excluded as leading.]

Question. Look at paper marked schedule A, and say whether you know where the persons therein named resided?

[The same objection as to the last question.]

Answer. They told me they came from the alms-house.

[Objected to by counsel for sitting member, as hearsay testimony and irresponsible.]

Question. Do you know whether the persons named in schedule A voted at the election held on the 3d November, 1846; and if so, where?

[Objected to by the counsel for the sitting member, as leading.]

Answer. They voted at the third district poll in the 18th ward.

Question. State from what circumstance you recollect they so voted?

Answer. By being there for that purpose. I took particular notice of their voting.

Question. Did any person make a list of those persons at the time they so voted; and if so, who made it?

[Objected to by the counsel for sitting member, as leading.]

Answer. Mr. Otis kept the list while I was absent at dinner.

Question. Was any other list kept except that by Mr. Otis?

[Objected to by counsel for the sitting member, as leading. Excluded.]

Question. Have you any knowledge as to persons having voted from the alms-house on the 3d November, 1846; and if so, state whence that knowledge is derived?

[Objected to by the counsel for the sitting member, as having been asked before.]

Answer. I saw voters come up that I objected to as coming from the alms-house, and I was told so.

[The further examination of this witness is adjourned to the 17th January instant, at 11 a. m.]

January 17, 1848. The examination of the witness was resumed as follows, viz:

Question. Do you know of any challenge being made to persons offering to vote, whom you supposed to have come from the alms-house?

[Objected to by the counsel for the sitting member.]

Answer. There were challenges made to persons, coming up to vote in that way, that were supposed to come from the alms-house.

Question. Will you state about what number of challenges were made to such persons, and at or about what period of the day?

Answer. I objected to every one that came up that I supposed came from the alms-house. I objected to about one hundred and thirty: from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-five.

Question. Will you state whether the oath was administered to all such persons so objected to by you?

Answer. It was not.

Question. Was any reason assigned by the inspectors of the poll, or either of them, for not administering the oath to any of said persons so objected to by you?

Answer. They stated in the morning that the inspectors had decided to take their votes—that they had always voted. That's what they said.

Question. Was any other reason assigned by the inspectors, or either of them, for not administering the oath on your objection?

Answer. There was no other reason offered to me. I let the thing drop there.

Question. Did you keep a list of the persons whom you objected to or supposed to be from the alms-house, who voted at that district poll?

Answer. I did.

Question. Will you produce said list?

Answer. Yes, sir, the list is here.

Question. Look at the paper now exhibited to you, marked schedule C, commencing with the name of John Snell, and ending with the name of Richard Burke, and see if you recognise said paper?

Answer. I do. I recognise the paper.

Question. In whose handwriting is the signature of Paul M. Randall, affixed to said paper?

Answer. It is my handwriting.

Question. State whether the whole or what portion of the said persons whose names are contained in the said list voted at said poll, to your personal knowledge?

[Objected to by the counsel of the sitting member, on the ground that it was not the list the witness has before sworn he kept, and is now here.]

Answer. All the persons mentioned here, except those marked with a cross, headed "Otis."

Question. In addition to the pencil crosses now against said names, will you affix a cross before said names in ink?

Answer. I have done it.

Question. Have you also marked the pencil crosses over with ink?

Answer. I have marked all but three names on this side with ink—and now I have marked them all.

Question. When you speak of this side, do you allude to the three names in the left hand column, at the foot of the page, commencing with the name of William Johnson, and ending with the name of Edwin J. Dodge?

Answer. I do.

Question. From whom did you obtain the names of the persons so marked in said list with a cross?

Answer. I obtained them from Mr. Otis, of the Express. He kept a list of the names when I went to dinner.

[Latter part of the answer objected to by the counsel for the sitting member, as not responsive.]

Question. Is this the same Mr. Otis alluded to in your previous answer?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Was there any peculiarity in the tickets, or endorsement thereon, that enabled you to form a judgment as to the character of the several tickets, whether democratic or whig, voted at said poll?

[Objected to by the counsel for the sitting member, without the production of the tickets; also, that they cannot prove how the individuals voted in this way.]

Answer. There was.

Question. State wherein this peculiarity existed?

Answer. The democratic ticket was a larger ticket, thicker paper, and different type from either the whig or Native American. There were three tickets, I think, voted at that election.

Question. Were you present at the canvass by the inspectors of that district poll at that election?

Answer. Yes, sir, I was there in the evening.

Question. Did you, or not, see any of the ballots received at said poll, at said election, after the same were opened by the inspectors for the purpose of canvassing the votes received at said poll?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. State whether, on the said ballots being so opened, you were or not confirmed in your judgment as before expressed of the character of the respective tickets received at said poll?

[Objected to by the counsel for the sitting member.]

Answer. Yes. My opinion was confirmed by the way the votes came out. The tickets bearing the democratic endorsement had on the candidates of the democratic party—State ticket.

Question. Were the congressional candidates on the so-called State ticket?

Answer. I think they were: that is my impression. I speak from memory.

Question. What was the character of the ticket, and the endorsement thereon, voted by the persons whose names are contained in the list marked schedule C, whom you saw vote?

[Objected to by the counsel for sitting member.]

Answer. It contained the democratic ticket, and had the democratic endorsement.

Question. Was anything said by the inspectors, or either of them, in reference to any other persons from the alms-house having voted at said polls at said election, whose names are not on said list marked schedule C?

[Objected to by the counsel for the sitting member, as hearsay evidence.]

Answer. There was.

Question. What was said by the said inspectors, or either of them, in relation thereto?

[Objected to as before.]

Answer. One of the inspectors told me, when I returned from breakfast, that about a dozen had voted during my absence.

Question. Was anything said in the presence of said inspectors as to where said persons, or any of them, so voting from said alms-house, resided previous to their becoming inmates of said alms-house?

[Objected to by the counsel for the sitting member.]

Answer. There was.

Question. State, as near as you recollect, what was said in the presence of said inspectors at that time?

[The same objection.]

Answer. The inspectors asked them, as they came up, where they were from, and how long they had been there; whether they had been in the State a year and in the county six months, and whether they considered the poor-house their home. They put the ordinary oath to them; and if they answered yes, they voted. That was all they said to them at the time.

Question. Was anything said or any inquiries made by the inspectors, or either of them, as to the place of residence of said persons before they went to the alms-house?

[The same objection.]

Answer. That question was asked them.

Question. Was any answer made by said persons, or any of them, to said question as to their previous residence?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Can you state how many, if any, of the persons contained in the list marked schedule C, and whom you saw vote, resided in the third district of the 18th ward previous to their going to the alms-house, according to their statements made to the inspectors in reply to the said questions?

[Objected to by the counsel for the sitting member.]

Answer. I do not recollect that any on my list said they resided in that district at the time they went to the poor house.

Question. Will you compare schedule marked A, and say whether it is a copy of schedule marked C; and if there is a difference, state wherein?

Answer. The names crossed on schedule C are not on schedule A.

Question. Are the other names contained on schedule C, on schedule A?

Answer. They appear to compare. They are.

Question. Look at the original tickets appended to the original return of the inspectors of the first election district of the 18th ward, and state in what respect, if any, the democratic ticket annexed to said return differs from the tickets voted by the persons named in schedule C, and whom you saw vote at the third district poll of said ward?

[Objected to by the counsel for the sitting member.]

Answer. The endorsement of the tickets they voted, looked like that of the democratic ticket now before me.

Question. Look at the original return of the inspectors of the third district poll of the 18th ward, now before you, and see if any original ballots are annexed or appended to said return?

Answer. I see none.

Question. Look at said original democratic ticket annexed to said return of the inspectors of the first district poll, and state how it compares in length with the original whig ticket annexed to said return?

Answer. The whig ticket is the narrowest and shortest.

Question. When you speak of shortest, do you mean the shortest when folded, or otherwise?

Answer. That is the way I mean, when I speak of a ticket folded to vote.

Question. What is the endorsement on said democratic ticket?

Answer. State.

Question. What is the endorsement on the whig ticket?

Answer. State.

Question. Is there a third ticket appended to said original return; and if so, what do you call said ticket?

Answer. Native American ticket. There is one appended.

Question. What is the endorsement on the Native American ticket?

Answer. State—6th congressional district.

The witness was then cross-examined by the counsel for the sitting member, as follows, viz:

Question. What is your business?

Answer. I have been engaged the past year with Dr. Townsend in the sarsaparilla business, travelling and establishing agencies for him in different parts of the country.

Question. When was this election held?

Answer. On the 3d of November, 1846.

Question. Where was the poll held?

Answer. It was held in the Third avenue and 30th, 31st, or 32d street, or somewhere along there. I never counted the streets above 28th street.

Question. Where did you live at that time?

Answer. I resided at 97 in 26th street, between the Third and Lexington avenues. The numbers are irregular in that street.

Question. Was that within the third district of the 18th ward?

Answer. I believe it was.

Question. Did you vote at that district at that election?

Answer. I did not.

Question. Did you vote any where?

Answer. I did not.

Question. Why not?

Answer. I did not think I was entitled to vote. I had resided two years previously in Brooklyn. I had not resided in this county six months. It lacked some days of my being in the county six months.

Question. Did you attend the poll of this district as a challenger?

Answer. I attended it for the purpose of taking down the names of those who voted from the alms-house. I attended at the request of the whig poll committee.

Question. Did you attend for any other purpose?

Answer. That was the only object I went for. I believe they requested me to challenge any others that came up that I knew not to be voters.

Question. Were you there under pay?

Answer. I received two dollars for my services.

Question. Were you promised any more?

Answer. I was not.

Question. Who paid you?

Answer. I think a gentleman by the name of Adams paid me the money. Mr. Odell employed me. They were together when the money was paid.

Question. When were you paid?

Answer. I was paid about a week after the election, I think.

Question. At what time of the day did you go to the poll?

Answer. I was there when the poll opened in the morning.

Question. Who were the inspectors?

Answer. They were all three strangers to me at the time. I learned one was named Ackerly, one Beach, and one Watson, I think.

Question. At what hour in the morning did the poll open?

Answer. It opened at sunrise.

Question. Which of the three declared the poll opened?

[Objected to by the counsel for the contestant, as immaterial and irrelevant.]

Answer. I could not tell positively; I think Mr. Ackerly did.

Question. How many boxes were there?

[Same objection.]

Answer. I think there were three kept: Charter, State, and Constitution, I think, were voted for that fall.

Question. Who took charge of the State box?

Answer. The gentleman in the centre, I think—Mr. Beach—when he was there.

Question. Was he there when the poll opened?

Answer. He was; they were all three there.

Question. Did you continue there from the time the poll opened until you went to breakfast?

Answer. I did.

Question. At what hour did you go to breakfast?

Answer. Somewhere about eight o'clock.

Question. How many votes had been polled up to that time?

Answer. I could not tell exactly up to that time.

Question. Up to that time, had you made any note or memorandum in writing of any occurrence at the poll?

Answer. I had not.

Question. When you left to go to breakfast, were all the inspectors there?

Answer. They were all there; but one left with me—Mr. Watson.

Question. At what hour did you return?

Answer. I returned in about half an hour.

Question. Were you not gone an hour?

Answer. I think not. It was not nine o'clock when I came back.

Question. What is the distance between the poll and your house?

Answer. About five or six minutes' walk. I could not tell the distance.

Question. Had Mr. Watson returned before you to the poll?

Answer. I am not positive. I think he had not.

Question. Did you remain at the poll, after you returned, until dinner time?

Answer. I did.

Question. Did you challenge any one before you went to breakfast?

Answer. I did not.

Question. At what time did you go to dinner?

Answer. About one o'clock. I think between twelve and one.

Question. Did you challenge any vote before you went to dinner?

Answer. I did. I challenged the first vote that came up from the alms-house.

Question. At what hour of the day was that?

Answer. It was somewhere about nine o'clock, just after I returned.

Question. What was the man's name who offered to vote, and whom you challenged?

Answer. I think his name was John Snell.

Question. Did you know him?

Answer. I did not.

Question. How did you know he was from the alms house?

Answer. I was told by the people there that he was from the alms-house, and by his appearance. He appeared to be a feeble man. Mr. Odell told me a load had come.

Question. Did you see him before he came inside and offered his vote?

Answer. I did not.

Question. To whom did he present his ticket?

Answer. I think Mr. Beach took the ticket.

Question. Did he offer more than one ticket?

Answer. I think he voted more than one.

Question. How many?

Answer. Three, I think the number was.

Question. Do you mean to swear pointedly that he voted three tickets?

Answer. To the best of my knowledge and belief, he voted three tickets.

Question. Do you mean to swear that you saw three tickets in his hand, which he offered to the inspectors?

Answer. That is all I can say. I swear to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Question. Did you see the endorsement upon the tickets before you challenged them?

Answer. I noticed the State ticket that he voted, and all of them; I noticed the State ticket more particularly than the rest.

[The further cross-examination of this witness was adjourned to the 18th January instant, at 10 a. m.]

January 18, 1848.—The cross-examination of the witness was continued as follows, viz:

Question. Where did you stand at the time Snell offered his vote; inside or outside of the inspector's bar?

Answer. I sat on the counter facing the door. By the counter, I mean the bar on which the ballot boxes stood.

Question. What was the distance betwixt the place where you sat and the spot where Snell stood when he offered his vote?

Answer. The distance was four or five feet.

Question. Did Mr. Beach at that time stand in the middle of the inspectors, with one inspector each side of him?

Answer. He did, to my best recollection.

Question. What box was in front of Mr. Beach?

Answer. To the best of my recollection, I believe it was the State box. I only swear from memory.

Question. Did Snell hand Mr. Beach all the tickets he proposed to vote together?

Answer. I think he handed them together in his hand, and Mr. Beach took them.

Question. What did Mr. Beach do with the tickets?

Answer. He handed the tickets to the inspectors. He assorted the tickets after he took them, and handed one to each inspector.

Question. Did he keep any; and if so, how many, himself?

Answer. One. I did not see him keep but one.

Question. What next was done or said by Mr. Beach or Snell?

Answer. Beach, I think, read or propounded to him the preliminary oath; asked him where he was from. He said he was from the alms-house, and told how long he had been there. Then the question came up, and they said they had decided that those who were in the poor-house and had been in the State a year, and the county six months, were entitled to vote.

Question. Who said they had so decided?

Answer. I think Mr. Beach said so, and Mr. Ackerly said so.

Question. What next was done?

Answer. I objected to that vote; and when they said they had so decided, I think I remarked that I did not see any propriety in my challenging any more, if they had so decided, as it would take all day to swear in the voters, and there the matter dropped; and I took no further action after that, only to inquire where they came from when they came up. The inspectors courteously asked them all where they came from, and how long they had been in the alms-house, and where they came from when they came there. That composed all my duties that day—to put down such name as they voted.

Question. Did you keep the seat you have before spoken of during the whole of the day, except when you were at your meals?

Answer. That was my position, except when I stood up outside of the counter or bar; and during the whole time about the same distance from the inspectors. Sometimes a little nearer.

Question. Were the tickets invariably handed to the person having charge of the State box?

Answer. I think not.

Question. Was it so by all the persons from the poor-house, whose names you put down?

Answer. I think that the person who stood at the State box and Mr. Ackerly took all the votes that came from the poor-house.

Question. Where did Mr. Ackerly stand, in reference to your position?

Answer. He stood almost behind me, and the nearest to me. I sat almost against the ballot-box.

Question. What box had Mr. Ackerly charge of?

Answer. I think he had the Constitution or the Charter. It strikes me so now. That is my impression.

Question. Did you keep a memorandum of these voters, and the name of the inspector to whom the votes were given?

[Objected to by the counsel for contestant.]

Answer. I only kept a memorandum of the voters as they voted. I did not keep a memorandum of the inspectors.

Question. Was that memorandum in ink, or in pencil mark?

Answer. It was kept in pencil mark.

Question. Did the inspectors show you the backs of the tickets of those persons whose names you kept on the memorandum?

Answer. They took no interest in the matter; they neither showed them to me nor took any pains to prevent my seeing them.

Question. Did you examine the endorsements on the tickets presented by each voter named in your list?

Answer. I took particular pains to examine the State tickets of each man as he voted. They passed right by me when they came up to vote.

Question. Did you see the tickets in the voter's hand before they were given to the inspector in every such case?

Answer. I saw the greater portion of them, not all.

Question. So as to distinguish the endorsement?

Answer. The greater portion of them on the State ticket I did.

Question. Then you saw the endorsement of the State ticket in the hands of the voter before they were given to the inspector?

Answer. As I have said before, they passed right by me, and I could see the endorsement on the tickets.

Question. Did the voter invariably have the State ticket, with the endorsement to be seen on the top, in his hand as he came in, so that you could distinctly see it before he gave it to the inspector?

Answer. He did not. When he came up to vote, the inspector or inspectors made them have their tickets all folded with the labels out, so that they could be distinctly seen.

Question. How many of the number whose names you kept were given to Mr. Ackerly?

Answer. As I kept no memorandum of that thing, I could not tell.

Question. Can't you tell what proportion was handed to the person who kept the State box?

Answer. The greater portion of the tickets was handed to Mr. Beach; the lesser portion was handed to Mr. Ackerly.

Question. Did you see the endorsement on the State tickets in any instance after they passed from the voter to the inspector?

Answer. I did. They generally laid the tickets down on the box where they voted, and assorted them; either they or the inspectors did so.

Question. When did you see that list last that you kept?

Answer. I suppose two or three months ago.

Question. Where was it then?

Answer. At my house, among my papers.

Question. Where is it now?

Answer. I can't find it at present. I handed one portion of it to Mr. Otis, which contained the names he took down while I was gone to dinner. I have asked Otis to look for it since, and he says he can't find it.

Question. Where is the rest of it?

Answer. I say I can't find it now; I last night requested my wife to look it up, if she could find it; it may be among my papers yet.

Question. State the date as near as you can, and the place where, particularly, you last saw it?

Answer. The list that I speak of at home, I saw at home last; the other list I left at Mr. Otis's office. It was somewhere in the latter part of November, I think.

Question. The list you gave Mr. Otis was one kept by him, was it not? [Objected to by the counsel for the contestant.]

Answer. It contained names that he took down, and names that I took down myself; I handed it to him when I went to dinner.

Question. Was it so handed on the day of the election, when you went to dinner?

Answer. Yes, sir, handed to him; when I came back he returned it to me.

Question. How long did you keep it after that, before you gave it to him again?

Answer. I kept it from 1846 to 1847—more than a year. It was in last November, I think, I handed it to him.

Question. How came you to hand it to him?

Answer. I was informed he wished to see it. I called at his office and handed it to him.

Question. Have you looked for the other part of it at your house since this examination commenced?

Answer. I have looked for it two or three times since this examination commenced. I have not found it yet.

Question. Did Snell swear in his vote?

Answer. I believe not. The preliminary oath was put.

Question. Did you challenge Snell's vote?

Answer. I objected to his vote, for the purpose of ascertaining that he was from the alms-house.

Question. After you ascertained that, did you do or say anything more? If you did, state what you did or said.

Answer. I told two or three times what was done. I made no other remark than, if they thought them entitled to vote, I saw no propriety in challenging, and let the thing drop there.

Question. Did you not then distinctly withdraw your objections?

Answer. I did not withdraw my challenge, nor enforce the second oath.

Question. Did you challenge, or make any objection to any other persons' right to vote, whose names were upon your list, after that?

Answer. Not to my recollection.

Question. You say you were present when the inspectors opened the tickets and counted the votes. Were there any ballots on the democratic side with the name of Mr. Jackson erased, and the name of Mr. Monroe, or some other candidate, substituted?

Answer. There might have been, but I did not see any.

Question. Were there any on the whig side with the name of Monroe scratched off, and some other candidate substituted?

Answer. I did not see any particularly. There might have been.

Question. Do you mean to say that there was no ticket having the name of Mr. Monroe printed on it with all the rest of the democratic candidates?

Answer. I mean to say I did not see any of such tickets.

Question. Do you mean to say that the endorsements of the word State on the back of the democratic and whig tickets were so dissimilar that you could tell one from another by the endorsement, at the distance of four or five feet?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. State what that difference was.

Answer. The die or type of the whig ticket was much the deepest color. The style of the type was different.

Question. What was the difference in the style of the type?

Answer. The great difference in the tickets was in the color of the type, and some in the form of the letter. They were both Roman. I don't understand printers' phrases.

Question. Was one letter larger than the other?

Answer. I think there was very little difference in the size of the endorsements of the whig and democratic tickets.

Question. Was there any perceptible difference in the size of the letters of the endorsements?

Answer. I answered I thought there was a shade's difference in the size. I think it could be seen.

Question. Was that one of the means by which you judged what ticket they voted?

Answer. It was one of the minor means. The color of the type was the great difference in the endorsements.

Question. Did you see the inside of any of the tickets voted by the persons whose names you kept, before they were deposited in the ballot box?

Answer. I did not.

Question. Did you see all the State tickets given at that poll opened, and did you examine them all?

Answer. No, sir, I did not.

Question. How many of them did you see?

Answer. I think I might have seen about half of them. I was not there all the while.

Question. Was not Mr. Jackson's name erased from a number of the democratic tickets?

Answer. I think I saw some six or eight. It might have been more or less—somewhere about that.

Question. Was there not a number of tickets put in by persons from the alms-house, having the word State endorsed on the ticket, with a pen?

Answer. I do not recollect seeing any, of the list I kept.

Question. Do you mean to swear positively that the endorsement State, on the tickets of the list you kept, were all printed?

Answer. To the best of my recollection.

Question. Do you mean also to swear that they were all printed with the democratic endorsement which you have described, and that none of them had a whig endorsement printed on them?

Answer. I did not see any that looked like a whig endorsement.

Question. Do you mean to say that none of the persons whose names you kept voted the whig State ticket?

Answer. I do not; I don't mean to say that.

Question. Will you describe the bounds of the third district of the 18th ward?

[Objected to by the counsel for the contestant, on the ground that the

bounds of the district are defined by law, and that the law will speak for itself.]

Answer. I could not describe the geographical position of the district. I have been there but a short time.

Question. You were then ignorant of the boundaries of that district, were you not?

[Objected to by the counsel for the contestant.]

Answer. I was not—only from hearsay. I did not look at the map. Certain gentlemen in the ward told me at that time where the boundaries were.

Question. Who were those gentlemen? name them.

Answer. I do not know that I can give the names of any. There were a good many gentlemen there that I did not know, whom I conversed with on that subject.

Question. Did you write down on your memorandum anything more than the name of the person who voted?

Answer. I did not. That is all the memorandum I kept.

Question. Did you ever make a copy of that memorandum?

Answer. I did.

Question. When?

Answer. Immediately after the election.

Question. Where?

Answer. I made two copies at my own house.

Question. Where are they?

Answer. One of the copies I sent to the Express office, and the names were published in that paper about 27th of November. The other copy I furnished to Mr. Eells.

Question. Where did Job Page say he resided?

Answer. At the alms-house, if my memory serves me right.

Question. Where did John McGowan say he resided?

Answer. At the alms-house.

Question. John Leonard?

Answer. At the alms-house.

Question. Daniel Sullivan?

Answer. Alms-house.

Question. Patrick Bonner?

Answer. Alms-house.

Question. Michael Riley?

Answer. Alms-house.

Question. Did they, or either of them, say anything else about their residence?

Answer. Not to my recollection.

Question. Did any of the persons whose names are on your list give any other place of residence than the alms-house?

Answer. None, to my recollection.

Question. Did any of them say how long they had been in the alms-house?

Answer. Most of them told how long they had been there: some said two or three years, some not so long.

Question. Did any of them say whether or not they had families?

Answer. I think there were some two or three that said they had families. I never thought of the thing before, to my recollection.

Question. Did any of them say they had not families?

Answer. I think they did.

Question. How many of them said so?

Answer. I could not fix the number.

Question. Did any of them say where they had resided before they went to the alms-house?

Answer. Yes; some of them told where they were from.

Question. How many?

Answer. I could not tell the number.

Question. Can you tell the name of any one?

Answer. I think a man by the name of Asahel Noe said he formerly lived in the 11th ward.

Question. Did he say anything more?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Is that in the sixth congressional district?

[Objected to by the counsel for the contestant, as immaterial.]

Answer. I believe it is; I am not acquainted with the geography of that district.

Question. Can you name any other who stated where he resided before he went to the alms-house?

Answer. I think a man by the name of Benjamin Hugennan answered that he formerly resided in the 12th ward.

Question. Were you there when he voted?

Answer. I was.

Question. About what time of the day did he vote?

Answer. I could not fix the time.

Question. Was it before or after dinner?

Answer. I think it was after dinner.

Question. Can you name any other who stated where he resided?

Answer. I cannot call any other by name.

Question. How often have you talked this subject over since?

Answer. I have never said much about it to any one since it occurred, till the examination before this commission.

Question. Have you never been examined on this subject before you have been examined here?

Answer. I made two affidavits of those names.

Question. Whose handwriting is schedule A in?

Answer. Mr. John A. Monroe's.

Question. In whose handwriting is schedule B?

Answer. I don't know it.

Question. Do you know whether the list kept by Mr. Otis was in his handwriting, or kept by some one else?

Answer. Only what he told me himself.

Question. You did not see him write any of the names on the list?

Answer. I did not.

Question. All those on his list voted while you were at dinner, or in your absence?

Answer. They voted in my absence.

Question. Is the cross opposite Patrick Kelly's name made by you?

Answer. I think not.

Question. Who made the crosses in pencil mark to the names on schedule C?

Answer. I made them.

Question. What did you make them from?

Answer. Those names crossed there were on Mr. Otis's list, made while I was gone to dinner.

Question. How many were there on Mr. Otis's list?

Answer. I think eight or ten; and might have been twelve.

Question. Please count the number crossed by you, and say whether there are not sixteen?

Answer. There are, marked in my handwriting. The names here commencing at Patrick Power, and ending with Layfayette Owen, were taken by Mr. Otis—being twelve. The other names were marked by me, and I was led to the mistake by Mr. Blunt, my counsel—being four names.

Question. Have you not been before some committee since this election?

Answer. I have been before no committee, to my knowledge.

Question. Have you been at any meeting of whig gentlemen, at which the subject was discussed contesting Mr. Jackson's seat?

Answer. I called once at Mr. Monroe's office—he wished to see me in relation to this matter. I had some conversation with him on the subject.

Question. Is that the only time?

Answer. I have been in his office two or three times. When I speak of Mr. Monroe, I mean Mr. John A. Monroe.

Question. What was your business in November, 1846?

Answer. I had just gone out of business, at that time. I had, in October, sold out a drug store, corner of Chrystie and Bayard streets.

Question. Where in Brooklyn did you reside?

Answer. I had two different residences while in Brooklyn. I resided on the corner of York and James streets, and on the corner of Washington and Tillary streets.

The cross-examination of the witness here ended, and the witness was further examined on the part of the contestant as follows, viz:

Question. You have stated upon your cross-examination that you were led into a mistake in making certain names "by Mr. Blunt, my counsel:" do you mean thereby that Mr. Blunt is your counsel, or the counsel for the contestant?

Answer. I mean that he is the counsel for the contestant.

Question. Look at schedule C, and say whether the mistake alluded to did not occur?

[Withdrawn.]

Question. Look at schedule C, and explain wherein the mistake alluded to occurred?

Answer. It occurred in checking these names; four names.

Question. What names?

Answer. Patrick McCarty, William Johnson, Edward Dodge, and Benjamin Hugennan.

Question. How did said mistake of affixing a cross before said last mentioned names occur?

Answer. Those names taken by Mr. Otis having first been marked in pencil, and then being requested to mark the names again in ink. That is the way the mistake occurred. Mr. Blunt came to me and misled me

from my marking. I marked the name of Patrick Power in the first instance, and then turned over and marked down on the left; then turned back, he saying he wished to have them on the left, and marked three names on the left on the first page.

Question. Were you present when William Johnson, Benjamin Hugenan, and Edward J. Dodge were?

Answer. I was.

Question? Were there any pencil marks affixed against those last three names?

Answer. There were not.

Question. Did any persons who came from the alms-house state that they had resided in the 18th ward before going to the alms house, and were the names of such persons placed on your list?

[Objected to by the counsel for the sitting member as going over the former examination, and as being leading.]

Answer. I don't recollect that any gave their residence in that ward.

Question. Were there any persons who came from the alms-house, besides those whose names you have given, who stated their place of residence previous to going to the alms-house; and if so, where did they say they resided?

[Same objections.]

Answer. This name here, Stewart Doherty. I think that person said he was from the first ward.

Question. When and how long did you reside at the corner of York and James streets, in Brooklyn?

Answer. About eight months at that place, and sixteen months at the other place. I resided there in 1844, at the corner of York and James streets, and left there in April, 1845, and moved to corner of Washington and Tillary streets.

PAUL M. CRANDALL.

Sworn and examined before me, as above stated.

D. P. INGRAHAM,

Commissioner, &c.

CITY, COUNTY, AND STATE OF NEW YORK, }
January 18, 1848. }^{ss:}

Marcellus Eells, of the said city, being first duly sworn, was examined, and deposed as follows on the part of the contestant, viz:

I am superintendent of the alms house in this city. I was appointed, I think, on the 11th of May last. There are books kept in the alms-house containing the names of the inmates.

Question. Have you compared the names on schedule C with the books kept in that establishment?

[Objected to by the counsel for the sitting member.]

Answer. I have, and found these names on schedule C upon that register.

Question. Can you state where was the residence of the persons named in that list previously to their going to the alms-house?

Answer. The books contain no statement of the previous residence of the inmates. Individuals have stated to me where they resided previous to coming to the alms-house.

Question. State whether any of the individuals who have so informed you where their previous residences were have their names upon that list? [Objected to by the counsel for the sitting member.]

Answer. There are.

Question. Where did said persons, whose names are on said list, state their residences to have been before they entered the alms-house? and particularize, if you can, the different persons who made such statements?

[Same objection.]

Answer. I see the name of Ebenezer Linsley. He formerly lived at Newtown, and was in the city but a short time before he came to the alms-house, and said he came from the 13th ward.

I see the name of Van Tassell. He told me he had lived in the 9th ward. Bartlett Judd told me he had lived in the 3d ward. I see two persons of the name of Carr—one of them, I don't know which, told me he came from the 6th ward—and he is now dead. Benjamin Hayman was sent to the alms-house from the 10th ward. He formerly lived in the 12th ward. He is now dead. I don't recollect the residences of any more. I have not made any particular inquiries of the inmates. They were voluntary statements. I made the certificates annexed to schedule C. They are correct.

I was an inspector of election in the second district of the 12th ward in November, 1846. Dennis McCarthy and Edward J. Swords were my fellow inspectors. I was present at the poll of that district at the election of the third of November, 1846. The persons whose names are on schedule D voted at the second district poll of the 12th ward at that election. There are nine names on that schedule. There was an objection made to the right of said persons in voting at said poll, and I protested against their votes being received.

Question. State, as near as you can recollect, what occurred in reference to said persons and their right to vote at said poll?

[Objected to by the counsel for the sitting member, on the ground that they cannot go behind the decision of the inspectors, in relation to which the law confers upon them the sole power of judging of the qualifications of the electors.]

Answer. These persons came to vote. I challenged the first one that presented himself, and he was sworn, and stated under oath that he was a pauper in the alms-house; that he had never been a resident of the 12th ward; and on that ground I declined receiving his vote. My decision was overruled by a majority of the board, and the vote was received. The same challenge was made to the whole nine in each case, and the same answer was returned, and the same decision was made, in each case. The votes were received, and I protested in each case.

Previous to depositing the said ballots I read the law to the other inspectors, and expressed my views of the law, and my belief in the impropriety of receiving these votes. I saw Judge Ingraham standing in the entry and requested Mr. John Meggs to ask his opinion of the propriety of this vote. He returned from an interview with Judge Ingraham and said—

[The counsel for the sitting member objects to anything said by Mr. Meggs on his return.]

Mr. Meggs said to the inspectors, openly, that these paupers had only a right to vote in the election district from which they were sent to the alms-house. Mr. Blunt was standing there in the morning before these votes

were received; and I asked his opinion of the legality of the votes, and he replied that the inspector who would receive such votes of this class was either a knave or a fool. Mr. McCarthy, one of the inspectors, replied to Mr. Blunt that he would not be dictated to by him.

[The counsel for the sitting member objects to the above conversation.]

[The further examination of this witness was adjourned to 19th January, instant.]

January 19, 1848.—The examination of the witness was continued, both parties being present, as follows, viz:

This conversation was in the presence of the inspectors. I did know how the persons referred to voted. I could see the names on the inside of the ticket through the paper. I canvassed the votes as they were received, and I was correct within two votes of the result. As I received the ballots I kept the result of the manner in which they voted. I could see the name of Mr. Jackson on those tickets. I did see the name. I judged, in a good measure, as I received those votes in my hand first. I knew that they were the democratic ticket. I became satisfied Mr. Jackson's name was there. The endorsement of the whig ticket was different from the democratic ticket. I think some of the tickets were printed with the same type. They were cut of different lengths. The general appearance of the ticket was different. They could be easily distinguished. Can't tell which was the longest when folded. I have not seen the tickets since the election, and can't tell now what were the distinguishing marks upon them. The clerks of the polls were, Charles S. Miller—the other I do not remember. I recognise the paper marked schedule E. It has been in my possession since the election. It is the minutes of challenges kept by Mr. Miller, as clerk of the poll at that election. The letters P. O. on that list mean preliminary oath, and the letters B. O. mean both oaths.

[Counsel for the contestant offers schedule E in evidence.]

[Counsel for the sitting member objects to the introduction of the schedule E as evidence, and to all testimony in relation to it.]

I have no doubt that schedule E is a minute of the challenges made at that election, for I saw the memorandum that relates to the nine votes spoken of made under my own inspection. The papers now produced I recognise as the original official return of the election of the second district poll of the 12th ward.

Question. Look at the original ballots annexed to that return, and state what is the difference in the endorsement of the whig ticket and of the democratic ticket annexed thereto?

[Objected to by the counsel for the sitting member.]

Answer. The whig ticket is printed in a heavier type, and a more distinct type; the color of the ink on the whig ticket is considerably darker, and the endorsement on the whig ticket is printed where the inside printing shows a single column, and the democratic ticket shows a double column. The endorsement on both tickets is "State." When I said the tickets were printed with the same type, I meant the same sized type, but not of the same font. The endorsement on the Native American ticket is "State—6th congressional district." There is a fourth printed ticket, called National Reform ticket, and the endorsement on it is "State;" the

letter S being roman, and the other letters in small type. The four tickets are easily distinguishable, one from the other, when folded.

The said witness was then cross-examined by the counsel for the sitting member, as follows, viz:

I compared schedule C with the books kept in the alms-house in November, 1847. I had made a comparison previous to May, 1847; a partial one, not an entire one. The persons I have named who stated to me where they resided previous to coming to the alms-house, did so since I have been superintendent, during the summer, at different times. I had no personal knowledge of their previous residence, except the man named Hugennan. I knew of his residence. He lived at Yorkville, in a shanty near the railroad, nearly west of the village. I knew of his living there in 1845. That was the last I knew of his living there. It must have been longer ago than that. I can't fix the time. He had no family there with him. He had sons. I think they lived in the city. I don't know where he removed to. I can't tell the year at which he moved away from there. I was inspector at the next succeeding election in April, 1847. Dennis McCarthy and John H. Payne were the associate inspectors. When the nine persons came up to vote, the matter had been previously discussed by the inspectors. The question which had been discussed was the propriety of admitting votes from the alms-house of this peculiar class, as they had been but a short time in that election district. We had also talked of the general bearing of the law upon pauper votes. The other inspectors, and Mr. McCarthy in particular, differed with me in opinion. I think both oaths were administered to them in every instance. I find it so minuted on schedule E. The conversation I have spoken of, with Mr. Blunt, took place at the fall election of 1846. We had three conversations on the subject. I am not certain that the same conversation occurred in the spring. I don't think it did. It may have been so. I am not mistaken that such conversation occurred in the fall of 1846. Mr. McCarthy was certainly present. I think Mr. Swords was also present. The tickets of those nine persons were folded as they generally are, but there was a suspicion as to how they were going to vote; and in consequence, as I took those tickets in my hand I examined them until I ascertained how they were going to vote. I examined them until I could see where the name of the member of Congress was placed. I did not do it by opening the tickets so that I could see inside. I don't think that I opened the ticket in part, because it was not necessary, I think.

Question. How, then, did you ascertain the name of David S. Jackson was on those tickets?

Answer. By seeing the printing through the ticket. I could see the rest of the ticket generally. I could see just the heading of the assembly ticket. I don't recollect the names I saw on the heading.

The name of Mr. Jackson was near the centre of the ticket. I speak from memory. The paper was not very thick; the type was new; the impression pretty distinct. I mean to say I saw the name of David S. Jackson on each of the nine tickets from the outside, by reading it through the paper distinctly. I saw it in such a way that I could recognise it and read it. I did not recognise and read in the same way any other word on that ticket. I think it was during the time of challenge that I saw the name on the ticket. I challenged before I saw the name. I think I could see

whether the name was erased or not. I did see in a good many instances the name was crossed, as they were being voted. I could see those that were scratched off in pencil. I saw no such erasure on the nine tickets referred to.

Question. Do you mean to swear that the name of David S. Jackson was not erased on either of those nine tickets with pencil?

[Objected to by the counsel for the contestant on the ground that, the witness being under oath, the term swear is uncalled for.]

Answer. I saw no such erasure. If there had been, I think I should have seen it.

The witness is now handed a ticket with the word "State" upon it, which is annexed, and asked as follows: Whether he can read the name of David S. Jackson upon it?

For Governor,
SILAS WRIGHT.

For Lieutenant Governor,
ADDISON GARDINER.

For Canal Commissioners,
JOHN T. HUDSON,
CORNELIUS L. ALLEN.

For Senator,
JOHN TOWNSEND.

For Congress—Sixth District,
DAVID S. JACKSON.

For Members of Assembly.

Wilson Small,	Henry Keyser,
Alexander Stewart,	Charles Baxter,
David I. Chatfield,	Michael Walsh,
Daniel E. Sickles,	Lyman Candee,
John H. Bowie,	James C. Rutherford,
John E. Develin,	Alexander M. Alling,
Alexander Wells,	Dennis Garrison,
Norman B. Smith,	Edward R. Carpenter.

For Sheriff,
JOHN J. V. WESTERVELT.

For County Clerk,
JAMES CONNER.

For Coroner,
WILLIAM A. WALTERS.

[Objected to by the counsel for the contestant, upon the ground that the ticket exhibited to the witness is one produced by the counsel for the sitting member, folded by himself, and not voted at the district poll of that election.]

Answer. As that ticket is folded, I see the name of Mr. Westervelt. I don't see at present the name of Mr. Jackson upon it.

Question. Look at that ticket and examine it, and say whether it is one of the tickets used at that election?

Answer. It is a democratic ticket. I can't say that it was used at that

election. I presume it is a ticket that was folded for that election. These nine persons came from a branch of the alms-house that was at Randel's island.

Question. Did you know any of these nine personally?

Answer. I knew them by sight.

Question. Did you know personally how long they had been on Randel's island?

Answer. No, sir. There were a great many of the democratic tickets with the name of Mr. Jackson erased.

The cross-examination of the witness here ended, and the witness was further examined by the counsel for the contestant as follows, viz:

There was a particular incident connected with the removal of Hugenan from the 12th ward. The church at Hamilton Square, near Yorkville, had been robbed, and the old man had a waistcoat made of the carpet taken from that church. Afterwards he left the ward. My attention was particularly directed to the member of Congress at that election, as it was the candidate that was interesting to our ward; and I also understood one of my associate inspectors had a bet of one hundred dollars on the result. That was Mr. McCarthy. The name of Westervelt was on the democratic ticket.

The witness was then further cross-examined by the counsel for the sitting member, as follows:

Question. Were you not rewarded afterwards by an appointment as superintendent of the alms-house?

Answer. No, sir. I was appointed superintendent of the alms-house in May following, which could have no connexion with that election.

MARCELLUS EELLS.

Sworn and examined before me, as above stated.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Commissioner, &c.

CITY, COUNTY, AND STATE OF NEW YORK, ss:

Charles S. Miller, of the said city, being first duly sworn on the 19th January, 1848, was examined, and deposed as follows on the part of the contestant, viz:

I was one of the clerks of the second district poll in the 12th ward, on the 3d November, 1846. Schedule E, now exhibited to me, is in my handwriting. It is a correct list of the persons challenged at that poll at that election, and made at that time. I remember the nine persons alluded to by Mr. Eells, as having voted at that poll. There was considerable discussion between the inspectors as to the right of those persons to vote.

CHARLES S. MILLER.

Sworn and examined before me, as aforesaid.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Commissioner, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss:

John Meggs, of the said city, being first duly sworn, on the 19th January, 1848, was examined, and deposed as follows on the part of the contestant, viz:

I reside in the 12th ward, and did so in November, 1846, in the second district. I attended the poll of that district at the election in November, 1846, as an elector and challenger for the Native American party. I was present at the time when the nine persons, alluded to by Mr. Eells, came up to vote. There were nine paupers came up to vote. They were brought to the poll by the keeper or superintendent of Randel's island, a man they called Mr. Shea. When they came up, there was a great excitement raised about the room in every direction, and considerable discussion in consequence of their appearing as voters. My impression is very strong that Mr. Blunt came up about the time, and his opinion was asked, as a lawyer, either by Mr. Eells or myself, whether they were legal voters in the eye of the law. I cannot tell exactly what was said. There was considerable talk between the inspectors and Mr. Blunt. I saw the tickets the nine voted, and the endorsements, and judged them to be the democratic ticket.

JOHN MEGGS.

Sworn and examined before me, as aforesaid.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Commissioner, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss:

James M. Odell, of the city of New York, being first duly sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified and deposed as follows, on the 20th January, 1848, viz: I resided, on 3d November, 1846, in the third election district of the 18th ward. I had resided in what comprised that district for twenty-six or twenty-seven years. I was present at and about that poll on the 3d of November, 1846. I saw persons brought from the alms-house to that poll to vote at that election. They were brought in a stage belonging to Mr. Murphy, by Mr. McCoren, one of the officers of the institution. Mr. Wood, one of the officers of the institution, was present at the poll. Mr. Nash, one of the officers, also, was there. They were passed in and out of the stage by these gentlemen to the poll.

I should judge there were upwards of twenty stage loads, more or less.

According to my best recollection, from two to three hundred of the pauper inmates of that establishment voted at that poll at that election. I had a conversation on that day with Mr. McCoren and Mr. Nash, who were attending said voters to the polls; also with Mr. John Fitch. He is a custom-house officer.

[The counsel for the sitting member objects to the evidence of any declarations of such persons.]

The officers did not state to me that they had been provided with tickets. If the stage drove up to the polls, these gentlemen would remark, Pass them in—they are supplied with tickets. I ran up to the stage to supply them with tickets, as I knew several of them, but they would not let me come near them. They would say, Odell, after they have voted, you may talk to them.

JAMES M. ODELL.

Sworn and examined before me, as before stated.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Commissioner, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss:

Edward J. Swords, being first duly sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified and deposed as follows, on the 20th January, 1848, viz:

I was one of the inspectors of the election at the second district poll of the 12th ward at the election on the third of November, 1846. I was one of the democratic inspectors; I was present at that poll during the whole day of that election. I was chairman of the board; I know of persons voting at that poll who claimed their residence at the alms-house on Randel's island. I think there were thirteen persons of that description, who voted at that poll on that day. I do not know who brought those persons to the poll; they appeared to be under the direction of Mr. Shea. I understood he was keeper of Randel's island. The inspectors appeared to differ about receiving the votes. Mr. Blunt came in, and a conversation took place between Mr. Blunt and Mr. Eells. Mr. Eells asked Mr. Blunt his opinion about receiving the votes; and Mr. Blunt said we were not acting according to law in receiving them. Judge Ingraham's name was mentioned, as having said that it was not lawful to receive paupers' votes. These persons were all challenged.

Question. Where did said persons, when so challenged, state they resided previous to their going to the alms house?

[Objected to by the counsel for the sitting member as hearsay, and also on the ground that it is in evidence that those persons swore in their votes.]

Answer. Some in one ward and some in another ward. I can't recollect the places, as I kept no minute of it. I don't recollect that any of them said they had resided in the 12th ward. I am confident they did not.

I think the tickets now presented are similar to and resemble the whig and Native American tickets voted at that election.

The two tickets are hereto annexed, marked schedule F and G.

[Schedule F.—D. P. Ingraham, commissioner.]

For Governor:

John Young.

For Lieutenant Governor:

Hamilton Fish.

For Canal Commissioners:

Charles Cook,

Thomas Clowes.

For Congress:

James Monroe.

For Senator:

Robert Taylor.

For Sheriff:

William W. Lyon.

For County Clerk:

Willis Hall.

For Coroner:

Alexander N. Gunn.

For Assembly:

William Hall,	James Kelly,
Erastus C. Benedict,	Newton Hayes,
James B. Brinsmade,	William Tyson,
Thomas W. Harvey,	Richard Scott,
Aaron C. Burr,	Uzziah Wenman,
Alexander Wilkin,	William B. Meech,
Charles McGowan,	Joseph Abbott,
Robert G. Campbell,	George H. Ball.

[Schedule G.—D. P. Ingraham, commissioner.]

For Governor:

OGDEN EDWARDS.

For Lieutenant Governor:

GEORGE FOLSOM.

For Canal Commissioners:

ROBERT C. RUSSELL, JAMES SILSBEE.

For Senator: HARRIS WILSON.*For Congress:* WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL.*For Assembly:*

Edward A. Fraser,	Joel Kelly,
Thomas H. Oakley,	Joseph W. Kellogg,
William S. Ross,	Philip Jordan,
Thomas R. Whitney,	James B. Demarest,
Cornwall S. Roe,	Uzziah Wenman,
John D. Westlake,	Charles Roberts,
Edward Prince,	Charles Freeman,
Benjamin Sherwood,	William R. Taylor.

For County Clerk: WILLIS HALL.*For Sheriff:* CHARLES DEVOE.*For Coroner:* JOHN B. HELME.

The ticket now presented, and hereto annexed, marked schedule H, resembles the democratic ticket:

[Schedule H.—D. P. Ingraham, commissioner.]

For Governor,

SILAS WRIGHT.

For Lieutenant Governor,

ADDISON GARDINER.

For Canal Commissioners,

JOHN T. HUDSON,
CORNELIUS L. ALLEN.

For Senator,
JOHN TOWNSEND.

For Congress—Sixth District,
DAVID S. JACKSON.

For Members of Assembly,

Wilson Small,	Henry Keyser,
Alexander Stewart,	Charles Baxter,
David I. Chatfield,	Michael Walsh,
Daniel E. Sickles,	Lyman Candee,
John H. Bowie,	James C. Rutherford,
John E. Develin,	Alexander M. Alling,
Alexander Wells,	Dennis Garrison,
Norman B. Smith,	Edward R. Carpenter.

For Sheriff,
JOHN J. V. WESTERVELT.

For County Clerk,
JAMES CONNER.

For Coroner,
WILLIAM A. WALTERS.

I was not very particular in observing the character of the tickets, as Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Eells took that upon themselves. I had a conversation with Mr. Shea afterwards about these persons.

[The counsel for the sitting member objects to any conversation between the witness and Mr. Shea.]

Mr. Shea told me he had a great many more that would have voted had I not questioned them so very close. He therefore had to send them away elsewhere to vote.

The witness was then cross-examined by the counsel for the sitting member, as follows, viz:

Mr. Eells objected to all those votes, and the number that so voted were the number that he objected to. My impression is, that there were thirteen. I think they all took both oaths, and swore they resided on Randel's island at that time. After being questioned they took the general oath. I cannot tell why Mr. Eells did not take down but nine of these voters. I do not think there was any left off. I do not know that the others voted the whig ticket. I do not know how any one of them voted. I think Mr. Eells first received the tickets, and handed them to Mr. McCarthy.

The witness was then further examined by the counsel for the contestant, as follows:

Mr. Miller was one of the poll clerks, and Mr. Phillips the other, at that election. The names of the persons so challenged were given to Mr. Miller to record, and were also marked on the poll-list. I was not an inspector at that poll in the spring of 1847.

EDWARD J. SWORDS.

Sworn and examined before me, as before stated.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Commissioner, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss :

George Goodwin, of the said city, being first duly sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified and deposed as follows, on the 20th January, 1848, viz:

I was a resident of the second election district of the 12th ward in November, 1846. I was the whig challenger at that election. I recollect a number of persons being brought from Randel's island to that election. Mr. Shea brought them up. They were objected to, challenged, examined, and took both oaths before they voted. I had no opportunity to form an opinion as to how they voted from the endorsement. The inspector, Mr. Eells, did not appear to like my challenging much, and would not let me see the endorsement. I stood at a distance from the centre box, where the tickets were taken by the inspector, and had not a chance to see the endorsements.

GEORGE GOODWIN.

Sworn and examined before me, as before stated.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Commissioner, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss :

John McMahon, of the said city, being first duly sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified and deposed as follows, on the 21st day of January, 1848, viz:

I resided in the first election district of the 12th ward in November, 1846, and resided there for a number of years. I was at the polls of that election as whig challenger, though previously a democrat, and am yet. I know Robert Thompson. He was road-master at that time, under the corporation. I know of some persons voting at the poll of that election whom I have reason to believe were not legal voters.

Question. State the names of the persons who voted at that election, at that poll, whom you have reason to believe were not legal voters?

[Objected to by the counsel for the sitting member.]

Answer. There are some escaped my memory since. I remember Francis McKinney for one, Michael Hays, Jeremiah McCarty, Daniel Henessy, William O'Keefe. Some more I had, but I don't remember them now. I had a memorandum made at the time, two or three days after the election, but I have lost it.

Question. Do you recollect a person by the name of George Somers?

Answer. Yes, sir; that was one.

Question. Do you recollect a person by the name of Thomas Quin?

Answer. I recollect such a person. I am doubtful whether he voted in the first or second district; but I was satisfied that he was not entitled to vote.

[Answer objected to, as irresponsible.]

Question. Do you recollect Thomas Gallagher?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. What do you recollect about him?

Answer. That he was brought there to vote.

Question. Did he vote?

Answer. To the best of my knowledge, he did.

Question. State what reason you had for believing that Francis McKinney, the person first named by you, was not entitled to vote?

[Objected to by the counsel for the sitting member.]

Answer. The reason was, he told me he never declared his intentions in the country, though I had known him for ten years, and believed it to be the case. He was a native of Ireland. I saw him vote.

Question. What ticket did he vote?

[Objected to by the counsel for the sitting member.]

Answer. The democratic ticket, I say.

[The counsel for the sitting member objects to any proof as to the candidates for whom these persons voted.]

I know that he voted the democratic ticket from my own judgment as a challenger. I always keep a mark of the tickets when I act in that capacity. I believed Michael Hays was not a qualified voter, because he had not been long enough in the country. He might have declared his intention, but had not been long enough in the country to vote. He was an Irishman. I know when he arrived in this country. It was in the fall of 1842. He voted the democrat ticket. I judge by the same means as before, and knew him by the men who took him up for the purpose of voting, that were electioneering for the democratic party. Jeremiah McCarty—I have been told by respectable people that he never was a voter, and I believe it from what I heard him say, himself, to me.

[Counsel for the sitting member objects to all testimony of a hearsay character throughout the examination.]

He told me if I would challenge his vote it would knock him out of employment and make his family poor. On that account I did not challenge him. He voted the democratic ticket.

Daniel Henessy had his full papers out at the time, but I knew they came out falsely, before he was entitled to them; therefore, I did not count him a legal voter. He voted the democratic ticket. He was a native of Ireland. I cannot mind the day he arrived. It was in the month of June or July, 1842; I think the latter end of June. I beg your pardon; he came out before that—I think it was in 1841. He got his papers out under falsehood, before they were due.

[Counsel for the sitting member objects to this proof as to the illegality of the naturalization papers.]

William O'Keefe, I have been told, has obtained his full papers since that election. John Egan told me so. He voted the democratic ticket.

Thomas Gallagher was not long enough in the country to be a voter at the time. He was a native of Ireland. I could not state what time he landed, except what he told me. He told me he landed about a year and a half or two years before that election. He came up shortly after he landed, and obtained a situation in a school house in our district.

Question. Do you know Terence Loague?

Answer. I know him. I know he was not a legal voter in November, 1846. I can't say whether he voted or not.

George Somers was an Englishman. He voted the democratic ticket. I do not know when he arrived in this country; but I know he was not entitled to a vote from a circumstance I have been told. I have seen it. I know he never voted in the 12th ward before. When he came in first in the morning I challenged him, and he withdrew and would not swear, and waited till he got a chance, when I withdrew, and put in his vote. I

returned just after it was done and looked at the poll list, and made a remark that it was wrong.

Question. Do you know Thomas Smith?

Answer. I do. I am satisfied that he is not a legal voter. I can't say whether he voted in the upper or second district. He did not vote in the first district.

Question. Do you know David Berry?

Answer. He is just the same as the others. I am not sure that he is not in the country long enough, but I have been told that he was not entitled to vote at the time, and that Mr. Thompson had taken him up at that election to vote. A man by the name of Murphy told me.

Question. Do you know David Gray?

Answer. Yes, sir, I know him. I can't say whether he is a legal voter or not, except by what I have been told by this Murphy; that Mr. Thompson brought them up to vote, and wanted him to go in at the same time and vote, and he was afraid and would not go. That he came out in the same vessel with Loague and Gray, and knew he was not entitled to vote.

Question. Do you know John Kaily?

Answer. I am not personally acquainted with him, only what I have been told by this Murphy. They worked in the same gang. Those I have spoken of, who voted at the first district poll, were all brought up by Thompson, and the party electioneering for that purpose under him; Thompson was electioneering for the democratic party. The duties of Thompson as roadmaster were over the 12th ward and part of the 16th and 18th wards. The roadmaster was generally preferred by the alderman and assistant of the ward to the common council, who appointed him.

Question. I had never personally known Colonel Monroe previous to that election; never seen him but once before that election to know him. Had no conversation with him then.

The witness was then cross-examined by the counsel for the sitting member as follows, viz:

I did not see the inside of the tickets which these persons voted. I only judge from my own knowledge of the outside of the tickets, when folded up in their fingers.

JOHN McMAHON.

Sworn and examined before me, as before stated.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Commissioner, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss:

Morgan L. Mott, of the said city, being first duly sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified and deposed as follows, on the 21st day of January, 1848, viz:

In the beginning of November, 1846, I held the office of keeper of the penitentiary, under the corporation. I was the chief keeper. On the 2d day of November I was at Blackwell's island a part of the day as such keeper. I left there that day about eleven o'clock, I think. That was the hour I generally left to come to the city. I returned to the island in the night of that day. I don't know the hour; it was very late. It may have been as late as two o'clock. I was at Tammany Hall in the

early part of the evening of Monday, the 2d November. I went there about six o'clock in the evening. I left there about ten o'clock. I was with the general committee of the democratic party, of which I was a member. I think I did not see Mr. Jackson at Tammany Hall that evening. I have no recollection of it. The subject of the election to take place the next day was discussed in that committee. The subject of the election to take place in the sixth Congressional district was not discussed particularly that evening. Nothing was said that evening by me, or by any one in my presence, about voters being brought from Blackwell's island that evening. Nothing was said about voters being brought, or that had been brought. When I left Tammany Hall that evening, I went to Alderman Jackson's. I mean David S. Jackson. He lived on the Bloomingdale road, six miles from the City Hall. The Bloomingdale road is on the west side of the city, or North-river side. Blackwell's island is on the East-river side of the city. Mr. Jackson was at that time alderman of the 12th ward. Blackwell's island is in the 12th ward. I rode up to Alderman Jackson's; I think in a hack. Only Mr. Dennis rode up with me. He held an office of superintendent of docks. That office was an appointment by the common council. I arrived at Alderman Jackson's about eleven o'clock. I found him at home. I saw no one but him, and the domestics in the house, while I was there. Mr. Dennis was with me. I did not hear of any others being there at that time. I have reason to believe there were no other visitors there at that time. I remained there probably half an hour. Mr. Dennis remained with me all the time I was there. The election to take place the next day was the subject of conversation between us. No plans were talked of for carrying the election, except the usual mode of carrying elections. Nothing was said about voters coming from Blackwell's island or the alms-house.

After I left Alderman Jackson's, I came back to the city. I went to Vauxhall garden. I came to the city for the purpose of bringing Mr. Dennis home. I did not go again to Tammany Hall, or to any political meeting, that evening. I may have stayed at Vauxhall garden half an hour, and went from there to the corner of the Bowery and ninth street. There was no political meeting there. I was in the bar-room, and not out of it, which was open and free to everybody. From there I went home. It was something over two miles to where I took a boat for Blackwell's island. I arrived there about two o'clock in the morning. I remained there that night. I went to bed after my arrival. I don't recollect the hour I got up: it was about daylight. I left there immediately after getting up. I had a conversation that night with the guard on duty, to wake me up in the morning. I had none with any other keeper that night, nor the next morning. I did not know then, but I do know now, that some of the prisoners were absent from the island that night. I presume some of the keepers were absent. Half of them were off every night, and had a right to be away. I don't recollect whether any keeper whose turn was to be on duty was absent that night. I do not recollect of any whose turns were on, who were absent that night. I know men who were absent that night, but I do not know whether their turns were on or off. McLaughlin was absent; Mr. Shaffer was absent. I cannot speak positively as to the others. I think about twenty prisoners were absent that night, as near as I could ascertain. These prisoners were those whose terms of sentence were unexpired. I understood these twenty left the island in the evening of the 2d November,

about the time the workmen left, about dark. They left the island in a boat belonging to the island; a row boat, as I understood. One of the boats was in charge of Mr. Spies; the other was in charge of the coxswain, who was removed. He is now dead. I am not positive whether he was removed before this election or not. The coxswain was then appointed by the alms house commissioner. I had reason to believe that some of the keepers went with them in the boat. I believe Mr. McLaughlin went with them in the boat. I have no reason to believe any other one than McLaughlin went with them. The prisoners and McLaughlin remained absent during the next day—the day of the election. McLaughlin did not return at all. I removed him. I don't think any of the prisoners returned. They were detained at the tombs, and discharged through some process of the court, or by expiration of their time. Some were retaken who escaped that night on a raft. Three had escaped. I have no reason to believe that a sloop came up that night and took off prisoners, or other persons. Previously to my leaving the next morning, I had not then heard and did not know of the absence of these prisoners or keepers. I came away so early the next morning to be at the polls at sunrise. I went to the first district of the twelfth ward. I cannot give the names of the prisoners who were absent or escaped that night, but would recognise some of them if mentioned to me. I remember, on hearing the names read, Edward Conner, William Wilson, Henry Allen, Terry Smith, Charles Scott. I do not recognise the other names read to me.

I did not see any of the prisoners who escaped that night during the day of the election. I don't recollect that I saw Alderman Jackson at the poll in the morning. I may have seen him during the day. I do not know that any of the convicts who came from Blackwell's island voted during that election. I have no reason to believe they did at any poll. Previous to that night I do not recollect the number who escaped the week before. Twenty is a large number to escape in one night. Except that night, I do not recollect over three who escaped in one night. That was the largest number—I think it might be four or five. I dismissed McLaughlin, because I understood he was found with those men in Howard street. I believed it. It was on the morning of the election, before daylight, McLaughlin and the men were together in Howard street. I don't recollect the number sufficient to state it. It was a public house in Howard street. I understood they were in a back room of that house. I understood they were taken at daylight of the morning of the election.

[The further examination of this witness was adjourned to 24th January instant.]

January 24, 1848.—The examination of the said witness was continued, as follows, viz:

The whole number of convicts that escaped on Sunday and Monday previous to the election in November, 1846, did not exceed twenty, I think. There may have been some, but no extraordinary number of discharges of persons committed as vagrants during the week preceding the election by the police magistrates or other persons. The night previous to the election I think was rainy. I heard a report that Shaffer was seen with the men who were with McLaughlin. I doubted it then. I did not hear that Shaffer had gone off of the island with McLaughlin, only that he was seen with the men in the city. I had not bet anything on that election to my knowledge.

The witness was then cross-examined by the counsel for the sitting member, as follows, viz:

I went to Alderman Jackson's the evening previous to the election, in order to resign as inspector of election, and have another person appointed in my place. The house was locked, and the gate was locked. I had to climb over the gate after ringing at the door; and knocking several times, I succeeded in bringing one of the servants to the door, who informed me that the alderman was in bed.

I sent my name in, and was admitted. Soon after Alderman Jackson appeared, partly dressed. I stated to him the object of my visit, and he signed the appointment. From nothing that I saw or heard there, was I induced to believe that any other persons had been there that evening. Not a word was said by either of us, or any one in my presence, of any arrangement for illegal voting. My sole object was to resign as inspector of election, and to get some other person appointed. Mr. Dennis went on my invitation. He did not state any other object in starting. He asked Mr. Jackson if he would be in the city the next day; and if so, where. Mr. Jackson told him if he came to the city he would be at his sister's, near Union place. Alderman Jackson had never, at any time previously, spoken to me about having any person vote illegally. I have no reason to believe, from what I know or have heard, that any of those persons who escaped from Blackwell's island voted at any poll in the sixth congressional district at that election.

The witness was then further examined by the counsel for the contestant, as follows, viz:

I declined serving as an inspector, in consequence of a determination I made at the primary election not to serve as an inspector any more. I was an inspector of the first district in the 12th ward, and Mr. Kidder was appointed in my place. He was appointed by the alderman and assistant of the ward. It was signed by the alderman about 11 o'clock at night, when I was at his house, and it had been previously signed by the assistant, I think in the afternoon, because I did not see him after I saw the alderman. I had told the assistant before that I intended to resign. I think the assistant alderman had drawn up the appointment, and I took it to Alderman Jackson for his signature, and then I handed it to Mr. Kidder the next morning. I was indicted by the grand jury for a neglect of duty in reference to the escape of these prisoners. I was elected as inspector of election the spring previous.

MORGAN L. MOTT.

Sworn an examined before me, as aforesaid.

D. P. INGRAHAM, *Commissioner, &c.*

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss:

John Shaffer, of the said city, being sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified and deposed as follows, on the 24th January, 1848, viz:

I was one of the keepers on Blackwell's island during the fall election of 1846. I was on the island as such keeper on Monday, 2d of November, the day previous to election. In the course of Monday I left the island about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, perhaps later. I came to

the city when I left the island. I was not at Tammany Hall that evening. I think I did not go to any political meeting or committee that evening.

Question. Did you that afternoon or evening see any persons, for the purpose of forming political plans for the election of the next day?

Answer. I decline answering that question, owing to an indictment pending against me, and it might have a tendency to implicate me. I returned to Blackwell's island again that night, when it was just dark, or a little after. I did not remain there the whole of the night. I left the island again between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening. I do not recollect whether it was my turn off or on that night. I did not obtain from any one permission to leave the island.

[The witness was here told that he was not required to answer any question that would tend to criminate himself, or that would degrade him. This was stated to him by the commissioner.]

Some of the persons in charge of the island knew that I was to leave there that night: I mean Mr. McLaughlin. He left in company with me that night.

Question. What other persons left with you and McLaughlin?

Answer. That I decline answering, for the same reason as before. I came away in a boat. I can't tell how many were in the boat.

Question. Do you know of any convicts being brought over that night?

Answer. I decline answering, for the same reason as before.

Question. Do you know, or have you any reason to believe, that any convicts voted at that election?

Answer. I decline answering, for the same reason as before; and decline answering any questions as to my leaving the island, or of convicts being brought over, or of their voting at that election. I did not know Alderman Jackson at that time. I know nothing of any sloop being at Blackwell's island that night. I saw McLaughlin that night in the city, at 11 or 12 o'clock.

Question. Did you part with him at that time?

Answer. I decline answering, for the same reason as before. I did not know Alderman Jackson then, nor have I known him since. I should not have known him this morning if he had not been pointed out to me. I resided at that time at 211 Christie street, in the 17th ward, in the sixth congressional district. I boarded there with Mr. Mott, on the island. I voted at that election in the 17th ward.

JOHN B. SHAFFER.

Sworn and examined before me, as aforesaid.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Commissioner, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss:

Francis McLaughlin, of the said city, being first duly sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified and deposed on the 24th January, 1848, as follows, viz:

I was a keeper on Blackwell's island during the fall election of 1846. I was indicted in regard to matters connected with that election.

Question. Did you leave the island that night in company with any convicts?

Answer. I decline answering the question, because it may have a tendency to criminate me.

Question. Do you know of any convicts voting during that election in the sixth congressional district?

Answer. I decline answering, for the same reason.

Question. Who did you leave the island with that night?

Answer. Mr. Shaffer was with me. The men who pulled the boat were convicts, who returned.

Question. Were there any other convicts in the boat, who did not return?

Answer. I decline answering, for the same reason as before.

Question. Do you know of any other convicts having left the island that night, other than those who came with you and Mr. Shaffer?

Answer. I decline answering, for the same reason as before; and I decline answering any question as to leaving the island, or as to convicts leaving the island for the purpose of voting, or as to their voting in the sixth congressional district, or any other district, during that election. I believe it was my turn off that night. I won't be positive. I did not ask permission of any one to leave the island. I lived on Cato's road, at 61st street, in the 12th ward, at that time. When I was appointed I resided in the 14th ward. I lived with my family at 61st street. I did not vote at that election. When I was at the polls it was sundown, and the poll was closed. I am a democrat. I did not act with the democratic party, or with any party, that day. I was favorable to Alderman Jackson. I went to town the evening previous, and if I had got back would have voted for him. I decline answering whether Shaffer belonged to the democratic party or not.

Question. What prevented your getting to the polls in time that day?

Answer. I decline answering that question. When I left Blackwell's island I had no tickets for Alderman Jackson, and no other tickets in my possession. I received no tickets in town. I was not arrested that night. I was early in the morning, by Alderman Benson and Judge Merritt.

Question. How many were arrested at the same time as you were?

Answer. I decline answering.

Question. Where were you arrested?

Answer. I was arrested in the 14th ward.

Question. Were the other persons who were arrested at the same, with you when you were arrested?

Answer. I decline answering.

Question. How long had you been in company with the persons who were thus arrested when you were arrested?

Answer. I decline answering.

I was appointed by Mr. Mott. I was not removed by Mr. Mott. I resigned shortly after that. It was voluntary. I had not been told by Mr. Mott, or anybody else, that I would be removed.

FRANCIS McLAUGHLIN.

Sworn and examined before me, as aforesaid.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Commissioner, &c.

CITY, COUNTY, AND STATE OF NEW YORK, ss.

Elijah Blakeman, of the city of New York, being duly sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified and deposed as follows, on the 24th January, 1848, viz:

I resided on 3d November, 1846, in the first district of the 12th ward. I went to the poll of that district and voted. I saw Mr. Kidder there, acting as inspector of that poll. I knew him before. He is called William Kidder, I believe. He was then, I believe, an inspector in the custom-house.

Question. Did you have any conversation with, or hear any remark made by Mr. Kidder, in regard to anything that occurred at that election.

[Objected to by the counsel for the sitting member, as hearsay.]

Answer. I did.

Question. State when?

Answer. It was, if I remember right, the day after the election.

Question. State what he said?

[Counsel objects, on behalf of the sitting member, to all hearsay testimony.]

Answer. Mr. Kidder said there was a man came up and presented his vote; he received the vote, and he was challenged. He said he found the man was not going to swear in his vote, and he dropped it into the box. He said, on counting the votes, there was one vote that it appeared to him had been erased with a pencil—Mr. Jackson's name; and there was some speaking about it; and he told them that his opinion was, it had been wet and blurred. His remark was then, that he had got two votes for Mr. Jackson. I belonged then to the democratic party.

The witness was then cross-examined by the counsel for the sitting member as follows, viz:

I made no complaint against Kidder, to any of the public authorities. He was not the sole inspector. We were at Mr. Sparks', on the Third avenue, the four-mile house. I think Mr. Sparks was present and heard the conversation. I did not vote the whole democratic ticket at that election.

ELIJAH BLAKEMAN.

Sworn and examined before me, as aforesaid.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Commissioner, &c.

TY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss:

Cantwell B. Leete, of the city of New York, being first duly sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified and deposed, on the 25th day of January, 1848, as follows, viz:

I was one of the inspectors of election for the fifth district poll of 16th ward, in November, 1846. Two inspectors constituted the board at that election for that district. There were not more than two at any time during the day. Silvester Seaman was my associate inspector.

Question. Was Silvester Seaman absent from the poll at any time during the day?

[Objected to by the counsel for the sitting member, as attempting to prove matters not alleged or contained in the contestant's points; and he

also objects to any facts not contained in the contestant's points, as originally served on him.]

Answer. Yes sir, he was absent more than once; he was first absent at breakfast, I should judge half an hour; he was again absent to his dinner, about half an hour; he was again absent at different times during the afternoon, say fifteen minutes each time. During his absence at breakfast votes were offered to me as the remaining inspector, and rejected by me. Votes were also received by me during his absence, I being sole inspector there. The votes were rejected by me because I had my doubts whether they were entitled to vote. Five or six votes were so rejected by me. They were challenged. They would not swear, on being challenged. I was absent during that day from the poll of that district, leaving Mr. Seaman alone. I mean by "five or six votes being rejected by me," rejected between sunrise and two o'clock. There were others rejected by me alone, in the afternoon—about three or four. They also refused to swear. I don't know who brought these persons up to the poll; at the time, I was there alone. I was absent during the day from the poll two hours and a half to three hours. As near as I can remember, I was absent at any one time some forty minutes. I was also absent at breakfast and dinner half an hour each time.

Question. Was your attention called by any person, while at dinner, to anything occurring at the polls?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. State what you did, if anything, upon your attention being so directed to the said alleged occurrences at the polls?

Answer. I finished my dinner.

Question. Did anything occur between Mr. Seaman and yourself on your return to the poll after you had finished your dinner?

Answer. Yes, sir. I told him he had better go and get his dinner. That was all that passed. My attention was called at another time during my absence to what was passing at the poll.

Question. State what you did, if anything, at that other time, in consequence of your attention being so called to what was passing at the poll?

Answer. Mr. Campbell called me out to go with him to see if I could not hire a couple of men to attend the poll.

[Objected to as irresponsive.]

John Harley called on me at dinner. He is now here in the room.

Question. What was the information that Mr. Harley communicated to you while at dinner?

[Objected to by the counsel for the sitting member as hearsay, and the counsel objects to all other hearsay testimony.]

Answer. He said that Andrew Leary was fetching in those voters that I had objected to. Andrew Leary was then supporting the democratic party. He held no office.

[The counsel for the sitting member then cross-examined the said witness, as follows:]

Question. Were you the whig or democratic inspector at that election?

Answer. The whig inspector. Andrew Leary was the inspector who did not serve on that occasion.

The witness was then further examined by the counsel for the contestant, as follows, viz:

It was not the same Andrew Leary that I have before referred to.

C. B. LEETE.

Sworn and examined before me, as aforesaid.

D. P. INGRAHAM,

Commissioner, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss :

William Dodd, of the said city, being first duly sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified and deposed as follows, on the 25th January, 1848, viz:

I was present at the fifth district poll of the 16th ward at the fall election in November, 1846. I was present when some voters were brought up, when Mr. Leete was acting as inspector, alone. They were brought up by Andrew Leary. Leary was electioneering for Mr. Jackson. Five or six were brought up at that time. These five or six voters were challenged by me. I was a voter at that poll. I had lived in the 16th ward for about eighteen years, and then lived there. On these voters being challenged, Mr. Leete offered them the book, and they refused to swear. They said nothing. If they did, I did not hear what it was. They left the poll room and went into the porter-house. Mr. Leary went out with them. I went out of the poll-room near the same time, behind them. I went in the porter-house. I saw these voters there, and Mr. Leary. They were drinking together. Saw nothing of tickets passing. It appeared as if they had their tickets. I did not see any tickets there. They were probably in the porter-house twenty minutes; I cannot say exactly. I did not stay till they came out. I left them there. Some one told me these men had gone in to vote again, and I went in.

I think when I left the porter-room Mr. Harley was in the room. When I returned to the poll-room, I saw the last one apparently just having his ticket going in. I challenged the vote, and Mr. Seaman said it was too late—the ballot was down. The inspector had it in his fingers when I challenged the vote. He was just dropping it down. I noticed the others of these five voters in the room. I don't know of any other persons who voted at that election, and who had been previously rejected. There might have been, though I did not see them.

Question. Had you any means of knowing for whom these five persons voted; and if so, what were they?

Answer. I should judge that they were democratic tickets, from what I saw of the last one. There is generally a difference between the whig and democratic tickets. The democratic ticket appeared to be a little larger; that is all I noticed; there was some difference in the printing or type, but I forget now what it was. I could distinguish them at the time of the election, and I thought this was the democratic ticket.

The witness was then cross-examined by the counsel for the sitting member as follows, viz:

I remained in that porter-house ten or fifteen minutes. I saw Seaman have the ticket in his hand as I was entering the door. I challenged the vote as soon as I saw it. It was dropped in immediately when I was inside of the door. About a third of the ticket was in the box when I first

saw it. I could not see the endorsement at that distance particularly, so as to read it.

Question. About how many feet was the ballot-box from the door which you entered as you have stated?

Answer. I should judge three or four feet; it might be five.

WILLIAM DODD.

Sworn and examined before me, as aforesaid.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Commissioner, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss:

John L. Harley, of the city of New York, being first duly sworn and examined, testified and deposed on the part of the contestant, on the 25th day of January, 1848, as follows, viz:

I was present at the fifth district poll of the 16th ward on the 3d November, 1846.

Question. Were you so present when any votes were rejected by Mr. Leete?

[Objected to by the counsel for the sitting member, as leading.]

Answer. I was. Andrew Leary brought in seven or eight individuals, and their votes were challenged. They refused to swear, and left the room.

Question. Was any remark made by them, or any of them, at the time they refused to swear, in the presence of the inspector?

Answer. Andrew Leary urged them to swear, and they said no, they would not; they did not wish to get themselves into trouble.

Question. Were you present at any time during that day, when any of the persons so rejected by Mr. Leete again presented themselves at the poll of that district?

Answer. I was. Mr. Seaman, the inspector, was present. No other inspector was then present. Mr. Seaman belonged to the democratic party. Andrew Leary accompanied them to the poll the second time. It was the same Andrew Leary. When they so presented themselves the second time, I told Mr. Seaman these were the same individuals whom Mr. Leete had rejected before. I challenged their votes, finding that he was going to receive them. Mr. Seaman replied that I had nothing to do there; that I was not sworn, and had no business to interfere. One man presented his vote, and it was received. I went up stairs immediately, and informed Mr. Leete that the same individuals whom he had rejected before were depositing their votes below. No oath was administered on that second occasion. I saw one of those persons vote before I went up. I could not tell what ticket he voted. Andrew Leary was electioneering for the democratic ticket. On my return, I saw some of these persons yet there. Their votes were received and deposited. There were five voted after I came down. The oath was not administered to any of those persons on that second occasion. One ticket I saw of those five. It was the democratic ticket; I saw it all through. Mr. Jackson's name was on it for Congress. At the time Andrew Leary brought them in a second time, or rather previous to bringing them in, when he went out for them I was standing in the door; he passed me hurriedly, and I saw him go up to two of these individuals who had been previously rejected, and he went

with them round the corner into a porter-house. There he found the others. He supplied them with tickets; and while one of them was looking at his ticket, I looked over his shoulder and saw what ticket it was. Mr. Leary then asked them to drink; they stopped and drank once or twice. I remained with them all the time. When they left, I followed them to the poll. When they presented themselves, I challenged them, and the occurrence took place as I have before testified.

Question. Have you any doubt that they were the same persons who had been previously rejected by Mr. Leete?

Answer. I am sure they were the same, because I went out at the same time they did with Mr. Leary, and was present at a conversation between Mr. Leary and them over fifteen minutes. I could not possibly be mistaken.

I recollect at another time of persons who were rejected by Mr. Leete again presenting themselves. Four or five: not over five. Mr. Seaman was present when they presented themselves the second time. I mean the last mentioned four or five. No other inspector was present but Mr. Seaman. Their votes were received by Mr. Seaman. I challenged them when they came in. Another person was present, and challenged them first. No oath was administered to them. I told Mr. Seaman these were the same; that these parties had been there before; that it was disgraceful; and some one said that some of them did not live in the ward at all. They came in separately at the first, when they were rejected; but Andrew Leary brought them in the second time. These observations were made the moment they came in the room. I wanted to go behind and take Mr. Leete's place, and I was pushed out. Mr. Seaman observed, as I was not sworn, I could not officiate for Mr. Leete. Their votes were deposited. I had no opportunity of determining the character of the ticket of the last five who voted.

The witness was then cross-examined by the counsel for the sitting member as follows, viz:

I cannot state the name of the person who first voted before I went up stairs to call Mr. Leete. I cannot state the other names of those who voted from memory. I made a memorandum in pencil of the names. I have endeavored to find the memorandum, and think I can find it yet. I cannot state the names of the four or five persons who I state voted afterwards, for the same reason. The persons I speak of remained in the porter-house fifteen or twenty minutes before they came out. I went in with them. I followed them out. I saw the ticket in the hand of the person who voted first. I saw the ticket in about five minutes after I got in the porter-house, in the man's hand. After that, he drank once or twice. He folded up the ticket immediately, while I was looking over his shoulder. All of them opened their tickets once or twice, and looked at them. This man did so. I watched him all the time particularly, because I knew the character of his ticket. The one who had the ticket followed Andrew Leary out of the porter-house. They all went out together. He had this ticket in his hand when he went out. I watched his hand all the time, and when he opened I looked at the ticket. I did not see the character of it then. I watched to see that he did not change it. I saw his hand the whole time, from the time I saw the ticket in his hand until he went out of the porter house, which was over ten minutes. I think it would

have been difficult for him to have changed that ticket without my seeing it. The porter-house was the same building where the poll was. There was a different entrance, and the poll was held in a back room. When I insisted upon challenging these voters before Mr. Seaman, Andrew Leary said he knew them to be good voters, and referred to Mr. Seaman to say if he did not know them. I do not know that Mr. Seaman made any reply. I believe there were several others in the room who said they knew them to be legal voters.

Question. Did Mr. Seaman, when you challenged said persons, refuse to put the preliminary oath?

Answer. He did. He told me I had no business to appear there; that I was not a proper challenger; that I had no business to interfere. I did not vote at that poll at that election. I did not live in that district.

JNO. L. HARLEY.

Sworn and examined before me, as aforesaid.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Commissioner, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss:

William M. Cooke, of the said city, being first duly sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified and deposed, on 26th January, 1848, as follows:

I am clerk in the office of the clerk of the city and county of New York, and was so in November, 1846. Paper now presented is the original statement of the canvass of the third district of the 18th ward at the election on 3d November, 1846, now on file in the office of the clerk of the city and county of New York. Endorsement "filed November 4, 1846," is my endorsement, and the paper was received by me. It appears to be in the same state now as when originally received. There are not now, and I do not think there ever have been, any original ballots of any kind or description attached to the statement, and there is nothing to indicate upon the statement that there ever has been. There are very few of those returns that had ballots attached.

Question. Do you know that this return was sent back, as has just been stated in your presence by the counsel for the sitting member, for the purpose of having tickets attached thereto, and that no tickets could be found?

[Counsel for the sitting member objects to this question, as not stating correctly what was said; also, as being irrelevant and impertinent.]

Answer. I do not know that that particular return was sent back; it might have been.

Question. Did you hear the counsel for the sitting member say that this return had been sent back for the purpose of having tickets attached thereto, and that no tickets could be found, or to that effect?

[Counsel for the sitting member objects to the question, as irrelevant and impertinent.]

Answer. I would not like to answer that question. He made some allusion to the return being sent back.

Question. Did he state for what purpose it was so sent back?

Answer. I did not state that he said it was sent back.

The witness was then cross-examined by the counsel for the sitting member, as follows, viz :

Question. Are there many of those returns for the sixth congressional district that have no ballots attached for the election held on the 3d November, 1846?

[Objected to by counsel for contestant as irrelevant, and that the returns will speak for themselves, if produced.]

Answer. I have not examined, but I think there are very few that have tickets attached.

Question. Are there many of the returns for the several election districts of this city that have no ballots attached for the election held on 3d day of November, 1846?

[Objected to by counsel for the contestant as irrelevant, and impertinent to the issue.]

Answer. I think there are very few that have tickets attached.

Question. How do the returns of elections for several years previous to said election compare in that respect with the returns for the election in November, 1846?

[Objected to, as before.]

Answer. A very few of the returns, since April, 1845, have tickets attached ; in fact hardly any of them.

W. M. COOKE.

Sworn and examined before me, as aforesaid.

D. P. INGRAHAM, *Commissioner, &c.*

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss :

Andrew Brady, of the said city, being first duly sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, on the 27th day of January, 1848, testified and deposed as follows, viz :

I was employed as a contractor on Blackwell's island, between 15th October, 1845, and April, 1847. I was building the new alms-house there.

Question. Do you know that convicts were taken from the island in a sloop, during the year 1846, for the purpose of voting at any election ?

[Objected to by the counsel for the sitting member, on the ground that the inquiry should be confined to the fall election of 1846, at which the sitting member was voted for.]

Answer. I did know of a number taken away from there in the spring ; at least I saw them go in a sloop. No keepers went with them, to my knowledge. I do not know the name of the sloop ; I saw her come alongside. It was the afternoon previous to the spring election. I could not say the number, but it was considerable. There were some of the men that worked for me who went in the sloop. I went down, and tried to keep them. I wanted to get the laborers not to go in the sloop ; I wanted their services. They did not return again, to my knowledge. I thought, from appearance, there might be one hundred, or one hundred and fifty ; some thought more, and some less. I did not go on board. Morgan L. Mott was keeper of the island at that time. Two men by the name of Shaffer and McLaughlin were keepers at that time on the island. I don't know that they went in the sloop. When I got down on the dock, one of the keepers, I think Mr. Parsons, sung out—Let go : and the sloop got under

way before I got down. I believe Alderman David S. Jackson was the candidate for alderman at that election : he was elected.

[The whole of the above answer was taken under the objection of the counsel for the sitting member, as made to the last question.]

In the fall of 1846, I do not know that any convicts were taken from the island to vote. I do not know of any vagrants being so taken.

Question. Did you miss on the day of the fall election, 1846, any of the men who had been in the habit of looking for you?

Answer. There was one man who ran away, as I understood, on the night previous to the election. That is all I missed at that election. His name I think was McCarty. I did not learn on the island, on the day before the election, that any convicts were going to leave the island. I do not know whether Mott knew of the convicts leaving in the sloop. I think not. I think Mr. Mott was not on the island at the time the sloop left. I am certain he was not on the island at the time, because he came over in the boat which took me from the island. I had no conversation with Mott, as to their leaving the island. I only passed the time of day with him.

The witness was then cross-examined by the counsel for the sitting member, as follows, viz:

The sloop that took these persons from the island, in the spring of 1846, went down towards the city. I have heard one of the keepers, Parsons, say he sent them down to the 11th ward to elect Mr. Gage.

[Objected to by the counsel for the contestant.]

The witness was then further examined by the counsel for the contestant, as follows, viz:

Parsons and the other keepers were retained in office till last May, excepting McLaughlin, who was either discharged or he resigned after the fall election.

ANDREW BRADY.

Sworn and examined before me, as aforesaid.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Commissioner, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss:

Edward Dayton, of the said city, being duly sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, on the 27th January, 1848, testified and deposed as follows, viz:

I am steward of the penitentiary of the city of New York. Entered on my duties on or about the 11th of June last. Nathan A. Sutton was my immediate predecessor. It is a part of my duty to take charge of the books of the establishment, and keep an account of the receipt and discharge of the prisoners. The books were handed over to me by my predecessor, Mr. Sutton. The entries made previous to my taking possession of the books are the same as they were when I received them, except that in some cases my predecessor had written the word "eloped" in pencil opposite a name, and the person had come back and served out his time, when I would write in ink "by expiration," and the date over the pencil mark. I have now with me the original records of that institution.

Question. Look at the paper now produced, marked schedule I, and say in whose handwriting it is?

[Objected to by the counsel for the sitting member.]

Answer. It is in my handwriting.

Question. Whence were the names and entries on that schedule obtained?

[Counsel for the sitting member objects to the introduction of the books of that institution as evidence, or of any copies or abstracts therefrom.]

Answer. From the books of the penitentiary, delivered over into my hands. The words on the schedule, under the head of remarks, "taken off the island November 2, 1846," are in the original records written with a pencil, in the handwriting of my predecessor, Mr. Sutton. Against the name of Owen Tohan, under the head of remarks, I have written over the pencil mark in the original book the words "by expiration; left June 22d, 1847." I found him on the island when I went there, and he served out his time and was discharged. There are upon the records the names of other persons whose discharges have not been recorded. I have not looked particularly, but there may be forty or fifty. I am not aware that they were on the island when I went there. I have not heard of them, and therefore presume they were not.

Question. Can you state, either by reference to the books now, or from having previously examined them, from what court, or for what cause or causes, the persons whose discharges are not recorded were committed?

[Objected to by the counsel for the sitting member.]

Answer. In my recollection, I find that there are individuals whose terms have expired, both from the police court and the sessions, of which there is no account of their discharge.

Question. Can you state whether the terms of imprisonment of these several persons, or any of them, last alluded to by you, expired before or after the second of November, 1846?

Answer. My impression is, that there are those in both cases, before and after.

The further examination of this witness was adjourned to 28th January, 1848.

January 28, 1848. The examination of the said witness was continued by the counsel for the contestant as follows, viz:

Question. Look at paper marked schedule K, and state from whence the names on that list were derived?

[Counsel for the sitting member objects to the question, and to the introduction of the schedule.]

Answer. From the books of the penitentiary. It was made by me, and is in my handwriting. It is a true transcript of those books. There is nothing on those books to show in what manner those persons left the island. Their terms of sentence had not expired on the 2d of November, 1846.

Question. Had any of them expired on the third?

Answer. I believe they had not on the third. On looking to the list, I find there is one that expired on the third.

Question. Is there anything written upon the books against the name of William Gochila, to indicate the manner in which he left the island?

Question. What was the course of practice of Mr. Sutton, your immediate predecessor, as indicated by the books, in regard to persons leaving the island?

[Objected to by the counsel of sitting member, that the course of practice of Mr. Sutton cannot be proved in this way, and to the question generally.]

Answer. When their terms expired, to mark opposite their names, with ink, "by expiration," and the date when the entry was made. When prisoners were discharged by the court, to mark opposite their names "by the judge," stating the name of the judge by whom they were discharged, and the date. When they died, the fact and the time of their death are stated. In cases of escapes it is written with a pencil opposite their names, "eloped," with the date thereof. Mr. Sutton remained on the island some three or four or five days after I took possession of the books. Mr. Sutton's conduct was very gentlemanly and upright towards me, and he gave me every information that I requested of him, or had reason to believe he thought necessary for the proper conducting of the business. I am not aware that the blank entries were brought to my attention until after he left the island.

The witness was then cross-examined by the counsel for the sitting member as follows, viz:

I do not know whether the individuals named in schedule K left the island before or after the 3d November, 1846.

EDWARD DAYTON.

Sworn and examined before me, as aforesaid.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Commissioner, &c.

[The counsel for the contestant requests the commissioner to note on the minutes of testimony, that Nathan A. Sutton, referred to in the above deposition, has been duly subpœnaed and is unable to attend, from sickness.]

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.

William M. Cooke, of the said city, being again further examined on the part of the contestant, on the 28th January, 1848, testified and deposed as follows, viz:

The paper now exhibited to me is the official returns from the files of the office of the vote given in the third district of the 18th ward, for commissioner of the alms house. The whole number of votes given at that election, held in the spring of 1847, for commissioner of the alms house, was 648; of which Moses G. Leonard received 428, Joseph R. Taylor received 182, John Lloyd received 37, and one blank ticket. Mr. Leonard was the candidate of the democratic party at that election. Mr. Taylor was the candidate of the whig party. Mr. Lloyd was the candidate of the Native American party.

The paper now exhibited is the original return from the files of the State election, in the fall of 1847, for the same district. The total number of votes given at that election for lieutenant governor was 427; of which the whig candidate received 213, and the democratic candidate 211, and there were three scattering votes.

In the spring of 1847, the total number of votes in the same district for mayor was 670; of which the democratic candidate received 435, and the whig candidate received 194, and there were scattering votes 41.

In the spring of 1846, the total number of votes in the same district for mayor was 656; of which the democratic candidate received 428, and the

whig candidate 122, the Native American candidate 105, and one scattering vote.

[The counsel for the sitting member objects to the above testimony as irrelevant.]

The witness was then cross-examined by the counsel for the sitting member as follows, viz:

The total vote for mayor in the city of New York in the spring of 1846, was 46,620.

The total vote for governor in the fall of 1846, was 44,769.

The total vote for mayor in the spring of 1847, was 43,741.

The total vote for alms-house commissioner at that time, was 43,126.

The total vote for lieutenant governor in the fall of 1847, was 31,086.

The total vote for comptroller at the same time, was 29,050.

In the spring of 1846 the democratic candidate for mayor received 22,228 votes.

In the fall of 1846 the democratic candidate for governor received 22,574 votes.

In the spring of 1847 the democratic candidate for mayor received 19,867 votes.

In the fall of 1847 the democratic candidate for lieutenant governor received 13,176 votes, and the democratic candidate for comptroller received 11,325 votes.

In the spring of 1846 the whig candidate for mayor received 15,256 votes.

In the fall of 1846 the whig candidate for governor received 17,530 votes.

In the spring of 1847 the whig candidate for mayor received 21,310 votes.

In the fall of 1847 the whig candidate for lieutenant governor received 17,075 votes, and the whig candidate for comptroller received 16,871 votes.

These statements are from the book of records of the county canvasses, made up by the clerk of the county and kept in his office, and here produced.

WM. M. COOKE.

Sworn and examined before me, as aforesaid.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Commissioner, &c

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss :

James M. Odell, of the said city, being again further examined on the part of the contestant, on the 28th January, 1848, testified and deposed as follows, viz:

I was present at the election in the spring of 1846, at the third district poll of the 18th ward.

[The counsel for the sitting member objects to all evidence relating to that election.]

The alms-house paupers voted at that poll at that election. The alms-house was at that time administered by the officers appointed by the democratic party.

I was present at the election in that district in the spring of 1847.

[The counsel for the sitting member objects to all evidence relating to that election.]

The alms house was then under the charge of the same officers.

Question. When you say the same officers, what do you mean by the same officers?

Answer. Democratic.

The alms-house paupers voted at that election at that poll.

I was at the fall election of 1847 at the same poll.

[The like objection as to this election.]

The alms-house was then under the charge of the whig party. The alms house pupers I did not see at that poll during that election. I was there from sunrise to sunset.

JAMES M. ODELL.

Sworn and examined before me, as aforesaid.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Commissioner, &c.

The counsel for the contestant here rested in the examination of witnesses on his part.

The examination of witnesses was then adjourned until the 31st January instant, when the counsel for the sitting member produced and examined witnesses on his part.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss :

Henry A. Beach, of the said city, being duly sworn and examined on the part of the sitting member, on the 31st day of January, 1848, testified and deposed as follows, both parties being present, viz:

I was one of the inspectors of election for the third district poll in the 18th ward on 3d November, 1846. I acted as such at that poll. I was elected as inspector. Mr. Ackerly and Mr. Watson were the other inspectors. I don't know that there was any other determination made on that morning in regard to the pauper voters, other than that they were entitled to vote if they had the other legal qualifications. I don't know of a person there by the name of Paul M. Crandall as a challenger, although there were persons there challenging the votes. I don't know Mr. Crandall, personally. I can't say that the challenging was confined to any one person. There was one person sitting on the end of the counter against the wall who appeared to be taking down the voters.

[Counsel for the contestant objects to the examination of the inspectors, tending to exculpate themselves from any charge of having received illegal votes, or acting improperly on the day of the election.]

I don't know that he challenged any. Whenever a doubt was expressed by any one, the inspectors challenged or swore the voter, unless the objection was withdrawn. While I was present, as inspector, there was no one who was challenged to whom the preliminary oath was not put, unless the challenge was withdrawn. The general oath was also administered, unless the challenger on the preliminary oath was satisfied with the answer. We always asked the challenger if he was satisfied, after the preliminary. If he said he was, the vote was taken, if the inspectors were satisfied also. If he was not satisfied, the general oath was given.

[Counsel for the contestant objects, that as by law the inspectors are

bound to furnish with their canvass a minute of all challenges made and the proceedings had thereto, parol evidence cannot be received from an inspector, of such proceedings.]

Two of the inspectors claimed to be members of the democratic party, and one of the Native American party. There might have been some votes put in, in the course of the day, without the consent of all the inspectors, when any one was absent. There was none put in without the consent of all the inspectors present. When two were present, both assented. There were some persons came up to vote, who stated they came from the alms-house. I presume none of those voters were received unless the inspectors were satisfied they were legal voters of that district. We made it an invariable rule to ask every person who came there to vote, unless we knew perfectly well ourselves, where he resided. This included alms-house voters and all others. If the voter said he came from the alms-house, the next inquiry was, How long have you been there? Have you any other home? Have you a family anywhere in the city? Have you any friend, or any place to go to, if you should be discharged? These were general questions. Our whole object was, to ascertain if they had any other home. We were very particular on this subject, as there had been feeling for two or three years in the ward, previously, on that subject. If they answered satisfactorily, then we took their votes; if not, we rejected them. I can't state how many, or whether any votes were rejected on that occasion. My impression is that we did, but I cannot say positively. I think on that day the votes were generally handed to me. There were, I think, three separate tickets voted that day. There were four boxes, one of which was for negro suffrage alone. I should think the counter was probably twelve feet long; the room was sixteen feet wide. The gentleman taking the memorandum sat on the end of the counter against the wall. I should judge I was about five or six feet from the end of the counter. He might have been six to eight feet from me. This is mere matter of opinion. The place he occupied at the end of the counter stood against the wall, some three feet or more in the rear of the door, as the voters entered. That passage-way, during parts of the day, was filled by voters waiting to hand their votes in, or watching others voting.

Question. Was this person so situated as that he could see the endorsement on the ballots in the voters' hands as they went up to vote, so as to distinguish which ticket they were voting?

[Objected to by counsel for the contestant as leading.]

Answer. I should think not. If the ticket was perfectly exposed, a sharp-eyed man might see them; but if the voter held the ticket in his hand enclosed, or in his vest pocket, he could not see it. As a general rule they would hand the tickets to me. If the endorsements were on the outside, I would hand one to my colleagues on either hand, retaining the one for my box. Frequently the tickets were so folded that the endorsements did not show, and they were handed back to the voter to fold properly. I cannot state any particular form of the paupers coming in different from other voters. They all came in at one door and went out of the other. Paupers were, some of them, brought there in carriages or omnibuses, and would come in from five to eight together; sometimes more. I don't know that I can make any distinction between the alms-house voters and others, as to the mode of their holding their tickets, or presenting them.

Question. Did the voters at that poll hold the tickets in their hands so that the tickets could be seen and distinguished before presenting them to the inspectors?

Answer. The voters generally, I should think, held the tickets in their hands rather concealed than otherwise, until handed to the inspector. I don't think that I could tell, from the outside of the tickets, how the electors voted. I might have judged from the endorsement, of the character of the inside of it; but acting as an inspector, I did not pay much attention to that. If a name had been erased with a pencil, I might have told it if the name was folded out, but not if folded in. It would depend on how heavy the pencil mark was, or whether it was folded with two or more thicknesses of paper, or only one. Mr. Jackson's name was erased from some of the democratic tickets, I do not know how many. I think there were some democratic tickets that had Mr. Jackson's name erased and Mr. Monroe's name inserted, either with pen or pencil.

The witness was then cross-examined by the counsel for the contestant, as follows, viz :

There was no determination on the subject of paupers voting, other than that their being paupers should not deprive them of voting if they had all the other legal qualifications of voters. By the legal qualifications I mean the requirements of the law—the residence, citizenship, age, and others, as required by law. We required an actual residence in the district. The greater part of the alms house was in that district. We considered living in that part of the alms-house in the district as giving the residence, where we could ascertain that the person had no other home. I do not know that we required his being at the alms-house any particular time as necessary to give him a right to vote, if that was his actual residence. If he answered in the negative to the questions put to him, viz : Have you any other home? Have you a family anywhere in the city? Have you any friend or place to go to if you should be discharged? as testified in my direct examination, his vote was then received, provided he was otherwise legally qualified as a voter, and the inspectors were satisfied of his residence. We considered that if he was then residing in the alms-house, and had no other residence, we could ascertain that that was his residence; but we did not mean to assert the principle that his being in the alms-house made him a resident of that district, other than in any other house in that district, unless he had the other legal qualifications of a voter.

The residence in the alms-house was considered by the inspectors as much a legal residence as in any other house in the district, in point of residence, provided he had the other legal qualifications, and had no other residence. I am unable to answer how many paupers voted in that district. I should judge, perhaps 75 to 100; there might have been less or more. I kept no account, and could not always distinguish. There were some I thought came from the alms-house, and on questioning, ascertained they did not. This was at this election as well as at others; and there were persons I thought were not paupers, who on examination turned out to be such.

The questions referred to were not in all cases put under oath. If there was any dissatisfaction expressed, we administered the preliminary oath. I don't think I was absent from the poll that day over three quarters of an hour at a time, and not over one hour in all during the day from the

house, or while voting was going on. I was inspector for 1845 and 1846, at the poll of the district in which the alms house at the time was located, commencing in the spring or fall of 1845. I believe the same decision as to alms house voters was adopted at the other elections as at this one. It has always been my opinion—I don't recollect whether I found any whig votes with the name of Mr. Monroe erased. There might not have been such; I was a democrat at that election, and am so now.

HENRY A. BEACH.

Sworn and examined before me, as aforesaid.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Commissioner, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss:

Dennis McCarthy, of the said city, being first duly sworn and examined on the part of the sitting member, on the first day of February, 1848, testified and deposed as follows, viz:

I was an inspector of the second election district of the 12th ward on 3d November, 1846. I was elected as inspector in the spring before. Edward J. Swords was the chairman of the board. Mr. Swords administered the oaths to the persons that day. I stood in the centre of the inspectors; one on each side. I had charge of the State box that day. The tickets were generally handed to me by the voters who came up to vote that day. I retained the State tickets, and distributed the others to the other inspectors. When the vote was admitted, I put the ticket I retained in the box. I do recollect some persons coming up to vote that day who stated that they were from the alms-house on Randel's island.

I have a distinct recollection that they handed their votes to me. They were acquainted with me. I did the same with their votes as with the others. I kept the State ticket and distributed the others. The State ticket was not in the hand of any other of the inspectors before it was put into the box. Mr. Swords and Mr. Eells were the other inspectors. I won't be positive, but I think there were about twelve or thirteen of those paupers who voted.

I know a man by the name of John McMahon, a resident of that ward at that time; I know he was a resident, but I do not know that he was at that immediate time. I heard that he acted as challenger at the first district poll of that ward; but I cannot say, as I was not there. I never knew any other by that name in that ward. His character is generally bad for truth and veracity. I don't think I would believe him under oath.

The witness was then cross-examined by the counsel for the contestant, as follows, viz:

The State box was the centre box at that election, and I stood at the State box. The tickets were generally handed to me, but not at all times; I can't say whether any were handed during that election to Mr. Eells. They might have been, but I can't say; and so they might have been to Mr. Swords. I don't believe I was ten minutes absent at any one time during the day from the box. Take the whole time during the day, I don't think I was absent ten minutes. I voted for Mr. Jackson at that election.

Question. Had you any bets pending on that election?

Answer. I decline answering that question. I have not taken any ad-

vice, and I do not know what the question might involve. I decline answering, because the answer may have a tendency to criminate me.

Question. Did you bet on the election of Mr. Jackson at that election?

Answer. I did not.

Question. Did you bet on the election of any ticket that was voted for at that election?

Answer. I decline answering, for the same reason as before.

Question. If you bet at that election, how long previous to that election did you make such bet?

Answer. I decline answering, for the same reason as before.

I knew the whole of the paupers that came from the island that day to that poll. I lived on the island. I was superintendent of potter's field. I was appointed by the common council. I understood some of those paupers to say, that previous to going on the island they lived in the 18th ward. They were then residents of Randel's island, and their votes were received on their swearing to it.

I construe them as residents of the ward in living at Randel's island. They were not sent to vote in the 18th ward, the place of their former residence, because they qualified as residents of Randel's island, in the 12th ward. I knew at the time they were on Randel's island, and I understood they were paupers at the time they voted. I don't know of a convict who voted at that poll at that election, and have not heard of one.

I saw Mr. Shea, who was farmer at Randel's island, vote there. I did not see any of the keepers of Blackwell's island around that poll.

I understood Randel's island to be in the second district of the 12th ward.

Question, (by the sitting member.) Did those men swear that they resided in that district at the time of offering their vote?

Answer. They did.

The witness wishes to state that a man came to the poll who previously was in the habit of voting, and Mr. Swords had ascertained that he was not a legal voter, and told me of it. He would not qualify himself when we asked him to, and we sent him away, although we thought he would vote the democratic ticket from the endorsement of the ticket. I could tell by the endorsement whether it was a whig or democratic ticket, but could not tell the contents.

DENNIS McCARTHY.

Sworn and examined before me, as aforesaid.

D. P. INGRAHAM,

Commissioner, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss:

John Fitch, of the said city, being first duly sworn and examined on the part of the sitting member, on the first day of February, 1848, testified and deposed as follows, viz:

I was present at the poll of the third district of the 18th ward, at the election held on the third day of November, 1846. I resided then in Twenty first street, in the second district of the 18th ward. I was present in the third district when the inmates of the alms house came up to vote. I should suppose there were five or six of them that I saw take the whig ticket and go in to vote.

The witness was then cross-examined by the counsel for the contestant as follows, viz:

I did not see them vote. I did not follow them into the room. I only saw them take the tickets from the stand in the street. I could not say how many paupers voted that day; I can form no estimate. I think I got to the poll about 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning and remained there till night. I voted for Mr. Jackson at that election.

JOHN FITCH.

Sworn and examined before me, as aforesaid.

D. P. INGRAHAM,

Commissioner, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss:

Henry S. Ackerly, of the said city, being first duly sworn and examined on the part of the sitting member, on the first day of February, 1848, testified and deposed as follows, viz:

I was inspector of elections of the third district poll of the 18th ward on the 3d November, 1846. Mr. Henry A. Beach and Mr. Watson were associate inspectors. There were persons who came to vote on that day who gave the alms-house as their place of residence. Some of these voters were challenged. The preliminary oath was administered in every case where they were challenged. The general oath was administered in every case unless the challenge was withdrawn. There was no previous agreement made by the inspectors as to the paupers voting on that day. When votes were received and put in the box there was no disagreement between the inspectors as to receiving them. They were deposited by the consent of the board. We put the usual questions, Were they citizens of the United States?—an inhabitant of the State one year?—six months in the county, and actual residents of the district? These questions were put to voters generally, except when the inspectors knew the voter. When the voters stated they came from the alms-house, we put an additional question to them, whether they could claim any other residence. The questions were tending to ascertain the fact whether they had any other residence. If they had any other residence than the alms-house, the vote was rejected. I remember a person being at the poll who kept a list. He had a book, apparently keeping the names as they voted. He sat upon the counter, towards the entrance of the room, up towards the wall. The counter was some three feet back from the door—three or four feet—I cannot speak precisely. Some, as they came up to vote, carried their tickets in their pockets, (I speak of the alms-house voters,) and some enclosed in their hand. I do not remember that the person who kept this list questioned anybody. If he had questioned all the alms-house voters, or a large portion of them, I should have noticed it. I don't remember but one person who was keeping such a list. I did not know him. I never saw the gentleman before or since. My impression, judging from the endorsement on the ticket, is that they did not all vote the same ticket, according to the best of my recollection. I refer to the State ticket. On canvassing the State box, there were in it tickets having the name of David S. Jackson erased, and no other substituted in its place. I don't remember any democratic tickets having Mr. Jackson's name erased and Mr. Monroe's name substituted in its place.

[The witness here states, he thinks he did not properly understand the question.]

Question, (by sitting member.) Was there any or many of them that had Mr. Jackson's name erased and Mr. Monroe's name written in its stead?

Answer. There was.

Question. Did the outside appearance of the democratic State tickets, which had the name of David S. Jackson erased, have the same outward appearance as those voted by the alms-house voters that voted the democratic ticket?

Answer. I did not discover any difference. I think they were the same. The outward appearance of the tickets that had Jackson's name erased and Monroe's substituted was the same.

The witness was then cross-examined by the counsel for the contestant, as follows, viz :

The outward appearance of all the democratic tickets, whether voted by paupers or others, was the same; and so in regard to the whig tickets. From the outward appearance I think I could distinguish which was a whig and which was a democratic ticket, as it was presented by the voter. I cannot tell what number of democratic tickets had the name of Jackson erased and Monroe substituted. I should think there were more than twenty—I cannot say—there might have been more or less. I think there were all of that. There were whig tickets with Monroe's name erased. I don't remember any with Jackson's name substituted. I remember of no consultations at that election, as to what terms or what qualifications should entitle an alms-house voter to be received. I had my opinion as to what entitled the alms-house residents to vote.

I put to the pauper, when he came up, the usual questions, (I mean by "I," one of the inspectors.) How long they had resided there? Whether they had any other residence? and the other questions as to other qualifications not relating to residence, and all questions tending to show their actual residence.

If, in answer to these questions, we were satisfied that the pauper had no other residence than in the alms-house, and had the other qualifications, his vote was received. Some of the paupers, whose only residence was in the alms-house, and no other residence ascertained, did vote. No voters were rejected on that account. The residence of a pauper in the alms-house was considered his actual residence, so as to entitle him to vote, as much as if he had lived in any other house in the district, provided the board was satisfied that he had no other residence, and that the voter claimed that to be his residence, and had the other legal qualifications. The mere fact of his being or living in the alms-house we did not consider enough to entitle him to vote.

Question. Did you consider that a pauper, who then actually resided in the alms-house and had no other place of residence that you could ascertain, provided he had the legal qualifications of age and citizenship, was entitled to vote?

Answer. Yes, sir, I did. I believe such paupers did vote at that election under such circumstances.

The usual way, I believe, was, that the tickets received from the hand of the voters were usually laid upon the centre box, or handed to the centre inspector. He would distribute them to the respective boxes.

Until they were deposited, I presume they were exposed to view. Any one could see them that looked at them. I cannot say how many paupers voted at that election; there might have been a hundred—there might have been more, or less. I saw no one fetch any man there to my recollection. I do not know whether they came in omnibuses or carriages. According to the best of my recollection, I was absent in the whole, from the poll, about an hour. I was elected an inspector, and am a democrat. When I went away from the poll, I always left two inspectors there. No vote was received that day, to my knowledge, without the assent of the minority inspector, Mr. Watson. I understood he belonged to the Native American party.

HENRY S. ACKERLY.

Sworn and examined before me, as aforesaid.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Commissioner, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss:

Edward J. Swords, of the said city, being again called as a witness on the part of the sitting member on the 2d day of February, 1848, and examined, testified and deposed as follows, viz: I think most of the alms-house voters presented their ballots, at the second district poll of the 12th ward, to Mr. McCarthy. Some may have been handed to Mr. Eells, and some to myself. I know that some were handed to Mr. McCarthy, on account of an occurrence between the inspectors. Mr. McCarthy held the ballots in his hand; Mr. Eells objected to receiving them, having had a conversation with Mr. Blunt as to the legality of receiving those votes. McCarthy and myself had a conversation about them, and we decided we should receive them, upon their taking the oath. I recollect one man, named Patrick Plunket, who offered to vote, that I refused, having heard he was not a legal voter. He had previously voted in the ward. I gave him a lecture for having done so. I did not vote the whole democratic ticket. I voted the whole ticket, except Mr. Jackson's name.

The witness was then cross-examined by the counsel for the contestant, as follows: These alms-house voters stated other residences than Randel's island, before going to the alms house, in different wards in the city, as places where they had formerly resided. Such votes were received on the ground that Randel's island was then their place of residence. They were asked if they had a family, or ever had a family, and they said no. Their votes were then received, both oaths having been administered.

The witness desires to state that he has heard, that on his former examination he stated that Mr. Eells received all the votes. If he did so state, he did not mean to state that he received them all. He may have received some.

EDWARD J. SWORDS.

Sworn and examined before me, as aforesaid.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Commissioner, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss:

Robert Thompson, of said city, being duly sworn and examined on 2d day of February, 1848, on the part of the sitting member, testified and deposed as follows, viz:

I am captain of the police of the 12th ward, and was so on the 3d November, 1846. I was present part of the time on that day at the poll of the second district of the 12th ward. I was there twice—say three or four hours in the day—likely more. I went to both polls. While I was at the poll of the second district, Mr. Eells, Mr. Swords, and Mr. McCarthy, were the inspectors. Mr. McCarthy was in the centre: he had charge of the State box while I was there. The tickets were handed to Mr. McCarthy by the voters. I know John McMahon, who acted as challenger of the first district poll at that election: his general character is not good, for truth and veracity—it is very bad: I would not believe him under oath.

The witness was then cross-examined by the counsel for the contestant, as follows, viz:

I might have been in the room and at the door two or three hours. My business was not with the inspectors, but with the police officers on duty. I was there as captain of police.

ROBERT THOMPSON.

Sworn and examined before me, as aforesaid.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Commissioner, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss:

Bina L. Doane, of the said city, being first duly sworn and examined on the 2d day of February, 1848, on the part of the sitting member, testified and deposed as follows, viz:

I was at the second district poll of the 12th ward, on the 3d November, 1846. I acted and was employed there by the whig party to attend the poll that day, to see if there was anything wrong. I was present when persons came up to vote who said they resided at Randel's island: I think there were thirteen. The inspectors were Mr. Swords, Marcellus Eells, and Dennis McCarthy. Mr. McCarthy stood in the centre at the time these votes were received. They handed their ballots to Mr. McCarthy: he distributed the ballots, and gave one to Mr. Eells and one to Mr. Swords: the other he retained, and put in the box. Mr. McCarthy had the State box.

The witness was then cross-examined by the counsel for the contestant, as follows, viz:

I was in the room all the time while these people were voting. I had some words with Mr. Shea about their voting. Shea was the keeper of Randel's island. I can't say whether he brought up these voters. He came in the room with them, and stood in front of the counter. I objected to some of their voting—I can't say as to all. I objected because I did not know them. I wished to know if they were legal voters, or not. I challenged some of them, and some were sworn: I can't say how

many. They said they came there from Randel's island. Some of them said where they came from before. One of them said he came from the 11th ward, one I think from the 16th ward, and one from the 9th ward, before they went to the alms-house; and one I think from the 12th ward. The votes of these persons were received. I afterwards received an appointment as police officer. I was nominated by the assistant alderman, George F. Clark: Mr. Clark was elected as the whig assistant alderman. I am not police officer now: I was removed by the mayor, to make room for his uncle. There was a charge against me by a man who made an affidavit that he gave me five dollars; there was no other charge but that. None of these votes were handed by the voters to Mr. Eells. Some of them were handed to Mr. Eells by Mr. McCarthy. They were distributed by Mr. McCarthy. Those voters who gave their residences, as I have stated, were sworn.

BINA L. DOANE.

Sworn and examined before me, as aforesaid.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Commissioner, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.

Daniel Falvey, of the said city, being first duly sworn and examined on the part of the sitting member, on the 2d day of February, 1848, testified and deposed as follows, viz:

I was assistant captain of police of the 12th ward on 3d November, 1846. I know John McMahon, who acted as challenger at the first district poll of the 12th ward at that election. His general character for truth and veracity is pretty bad, as far as I know about it. I would not believe him under oath, unless corroborated by other testimony. I resigned as captain of police.

DANIEL FALVEY.

Sworn and examined before me, as aforesaid.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Commissioner, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.

Peter Ostrander, of the said city, being first sworn and examined on the part of the sitting member, on the 2d February, 1848, testified and deposed as follows, viz:

I am assistant captain of the police of the 12th ward, and was so on the 3d day of November, 1846. I know John McMahon, who acted at the first district poll of the 12th ward as challenger. His general character for truth and veracity is bad. I would not believe him under oath.

PETER OSTRANDER.

Sworn and examined before me, as aforesaid.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Commissioner, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.

James Leonard, of the said city, being duly sworn and examined on the part of the sitting member, on the 4th day of February, 1848, testified and deposed as follows, viz :

I am a policeman, and have been such officer for two years and upwards. I have seen John McMahon, the person attending as a witness in this matter. I saw the same man, to the best of my belief, in the room of the board of aldermen. I and Mr. Huthwaite were sent by Mr. Matull, the chief of police, at the request of the president of the board of aldermen, to keep order. While there, as the clerk was reading the minutes, some one got up and interrupted him ; one of us requested the man to remain still. Afterwards he made the remark that it was a lie, in a loud tone of voice, and we put him out of the room. I think John McMahon above named, was the same person. Mr. Jackson was the president of the board at that time, and he was in the chair that evening. We put the man out by his orders.

[The counsel for the contestant objects to the whole of the evidence as irrelevant, and not as the proper mode of inspecting the character of McMahon.]

The witness was then cross-examined by the counsel for the contestant, as follows, viz :

The words "That is a lie," I am not positive were addressed to the clerk. I think the president was reading at the time. There was some time intervened between the first and second time. I think on the second time the president ordered us to put the man out, or words to that effect. I think this was in April, 1847.

JAMES LEONARD.

Sworn and examined before me, February 4, 1848, as aforesaid.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Commissioner, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss :

Sylvester Seaman, of the said city, being duly sworn and examined on the part of the sitting member, on the 4th day of February, 1848, testified and deposed as follows, viz :

I was inspector of elections at the 5th district of the 16th ward on the third day of November, 1846. Cantwell B. Leete was the associate inspector. I was absent from the poll that day between sunrise and sunset; in all, about forty minutes—not over forty minutes. I believe I was away three different times. Mr. Leete was not absent a great deal more than I was. At one time he was away ten or fifteen minutes. During the time Leete was absent, I can't say precisely how many votes were taken by me. I may have taken fifteen; I don't think more.

Neither of us went away when the largest portion of the votes were taken. Most of the votes were taken by 12 o'clock, and I believe neither of us left the place before 1 o'clock, except when we went to breakfast.

When a voter was challenged I always put the oath, unless the challenge was withdrawn, and then we would also put the oath if we were not perfectly satisfied. I have no recollection of any person being objected to who voted while Mr. Leete was at dinner. No objections were

made to me that I remember, while Leete was at dinner, that any person offering to vote had been challenged before, and would not take the oath when tendered by Mr. Leete. No such occurrence took place during the day while Mr. Leete was absent.

I believe I know a man by the name of Harley. He was at that poll that day perhaps fifteen minutes, inside of the room. He might have been more; I did not take notice. I do not recollect that Harley stated to me that day, that persons offering to vote had been rejected by Mr. Leete in the morning. I do not recollect his speaking to me at all except to say good morning. He did not say so to me that I recollect of. Harley did not, at any time that day, propose to take Mr. Leete's place as an inspector when Leete was absent. I never heard of anything of the kind while I was there. I did not tell Mr. Harley he could not officiate as inspector in place of Mr. Leete, because he was not sworn, nor anything of the kind.

The witness was then cross-examined by the counsel for the contestant as follows, viz:

I was then a blacksmith. The greater pressure of votes that day was early in the morning, and between twelve and one. From that time the polls open to about 8 o'clock, and then from twelve to one was the greatest pressure. It was near 9 o'clock when I went to breakfast. I took breakfast in the same house, up stairs. I might have been absent fifteen minutes.

When I went to breakfast I left Mr. Leete at the poll. I think he went first to his breakfast. Leete was absent about the same time at his breakfast. We did not leave the poll again till a little after one o'clock, and then I left for dinner. We ordered dinner not to be got ready till after one o'clock, after the press was over. I was not absent at dinner quite as long as at breakfast. Leete was not absent long, either. Both of us might have been absent about fifteen minutes at dinner. I staid at the poll then until five o'clock. I went out of doors about five minutes and returned, and remained until the poll closed. Leete went away in the afternoon before I did, and might have been away fifteen minutes. After that, I can't say whether he remained till the poll closed, or not. He went out and stood on the stoop; I called him in. As near as I can recollect, Leete was absent from the poll in all on that day about forty-five minutes. I don't think he was absent a great deal more. I don't think he was absent from the box more than forty-five minutes in all on that day.

I was the democratic inspector; Mr. Leete was the whig inspector; and Andrew Leary was the inspector who did not serve. I saw another Andrew Leary, other than the inspector, at the poll that day. He was electioneering while there for a portion of the democratic ticket and a portion of the whig ticket. He did not bring up many voters that day. He was not there, I believe, but an hour or so. I do not remember hearing that day from any one that voters had been rejected by Mr. Leete during my absence who refused to swear. I saw William Dodd at the poll that day. I do not remember that Dodd challenged any voter that day. He is a man that has a good deal of curiosity, and he would challenge and then withdraw his challenge. I do not remember his challenging five or six voters that were brought up by Mr. Leary. There was no fight, noise, or confusion about the poll while I was there alone during Mr. Leete's ab-

sence. I am positive I did not take more than fifteen votes while Mr. Leete was absent during the day.

SYLVESTER SEAMAN.

Sworn and examined before me, as aforesaid.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Commissioner, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss:

Andrew Leary, junior, of the said city, being first duly sworn and examined on the part of the sitting member, on the 4th day of February, 1848, testified and deposed as follows, viz:

I attended the polls of the fifth district of the 16th ward at the election of 3d November, 1846. I did not vote for Mr. Jackson. I got some to scratch his name off the ticket and place no name on in its stead. I would not be positive that I used my influence against Mr. Jackson. I was not a friend of his politically. There was no personal hostility. I belonged to the democratic party. I did not electioneer for Mr. Monroe. I never voted for a whig in my life. I don't know John L. Harley, to my knowledge. I did not bring up to that election any persons who were challenged and who refused to swear, to my recollection. I did not on that day urge any one to swear his vote in. There were no persons that I took up that day who were challenged, and their votes refused. I did not take or induce any person to go a second time to that poll to vote. There was no other person of the name of Andrew Leary engaged about that poll at that election. There was an uncle of mine named Andrew Leary, who was appointed an inspector and did not serve.

The witness was then cross-examined by the counsel for the contestant, as follows, viz:

I am not certain whether I took voters up while there was only one inspector (Mr. Leete) there. I did not take any voters up to my knowledge while Mr. Leete was there, who did not vote from any cause, and who were taken up again while Mr. Seaman was there alone. I drank in a porter house, but can't say whether with voters who had not voted or had voted. I can't say whether I drank with any men there, and immediately afterwards went with them to the poll to vote. I do not remember that any voters were brought up by me who were objected to on the ground that they had been previously rejected by Mr. Leete. I don't know Mr. Harley by name; I may know him by sight. I was present at the poll the whole day; I mean around the poll. I may have been absent an hour or two. I went home twice. I was continually in and out of the poll-room during the whole day, with the exceptions before stated. I cannot say how long Mr. Leete acted without Mr. Seaman. I do not remember that I saw Mr. Leete there alone during the day. Nor do I remember that I saw Mr. Seaman alone. I know William Dodd. I saw him at the poll that day. I do not remember that he challenged any persons brought up by me, or of hearing any one say that he would go and call Mr. Leete.

I do not remember any muss or fight inside the poll-room, by the boxes, that day; nor any pushing or shoving of persons in the poll-room that day. My business then was the grocery business, and is still. I had no appointment of any kind then or since.

ANDREW LEARY, JR.

Sworn and examined before me, as aforesaid.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Commissioner, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss:

William W. Kidder, of the said city, being first duly sworn and examined on the part of the sitting member on the 4th day of February, 1848, testified and deposed as follows, viz:

I know Elijah Blakemen. I was one of the inspectors of the first district poll in the 12th ward in November, 1846.

I have conversed a number of times in regard to the election, but none with Mr. Blakeman, or in his presence, except once at Sparks's house, four-mile house, on Third avenue.

The conversation was not directed to Mr. Blakeman, although he was present. It was in relation to a ticket that was claimed, at first sight, by two of the inspectors, to be scratched, and was laid under a candlestick until we got through counting the other votes. The ticket was then taken out and examined by all of us, (the inspectors.) I told them I did not think the ticket was intended to be scratched, as the name of David S. Jackson was plain, and nothing but a blur each side of it. It looked as though it had been scratched or rubbed off. They then looked at it, and Mr. Hazelton said it looked as if it had been rubbed off by the thumb. The vote was received by all the inspectors, and counted. Otherwise, I told them I would send it in to the general board of canvassers. The above is what I stated in that conversation.

I did not say on that occasion that a man came up and presented his vote, and was challenged, and that I, fearing he would not swear his vote in, dropped it into the box. I had not the State box. Mr. Doherty had charge of that box. No such thing occurred at that election. I did not state that I had got two votes for Mr. Jackson at that election, to my recollection.

The witness was then cross-examined by the counsel for the contestant, as follows, viz:

This conversation was a short one. We were speaking about the election. I had mentioned about this ticket a number of times. No one had asked me about this ballot when I gave this explanation, so far as I recollect. I gave the statement then as fully as I have given it now, and to the same effect. I do not recollect any argument about this ticket. The general election was the subject of conversation. I was at that time an inspector of the customs. Had been such inspector two years, perhaps longer; and am in the same situation as inspector now. I voted the democratic ticket throughout at that election. I think I was not elected at that election. I was appointed by the alderman and assistant of the ward, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Spofford. The notice came to me the morning of the election before daylight, but Mr. Spofford told me the day before that Mr. Mott had the notice of my appointment, and would give it to me. The Alderman Jackson referred to is the sitting member. He and Mr. Spofford both belonged to the democratic party. I was appointed in the place of Mr. Mott, who was then the superintendent of Blackwell's island.

The witness was then further examined by the counsel for the sitting member, as follows, viz:

Mr. Blakeman was formerly in the custom-house. He had been removed from the custom-house. I have heard him say, previous to the election, that he would not vote for Mr. Jackson, and would do all he could to defeat him.

WM. W. KIDDER.

Sworn and examined before me, as aforesaid.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Commissioner, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss:

Nicholas L. C. Roome, of the said city, being first duly sworn and examined on the part of the sitting member, on the 7th day of February, 1848, testified and deposed as follows, viz:

I was clerk of the fifth district poll of the 16th ward in November, 1846. I was not present the whole day. I was absent at breakfast and dinner, perhaps three quarters of an hour each time. I recollect persons coming up to vote that were challenged. There were a great many rejected that day, on being challenged. I have been clerk of that poll once or twice previous to that election. I think there were more persons rejected that day than usual at that poll. I do not recollect any persons coming up to vote a second time, who had been rejected before. I did not on that day hear of any such occurrence. I first heard of it last Saturday. From what I saw that day I had no reason to believe such an occurrence took place. I thought both inspectors tried to do their duty legally.

The witness was then cross-examined by the counsel for the contestant, as follows, viz:

I went to breakfast about eight o'clock, and remained absent about three quarters of an hour. I was out from the poll once or twice during the morning, and was absent about fifteen minutes each time. I went to dinner in the neighborhood of twelve, or a little after. I remained at dinner about three quarters of an hour. I left again once or twice in the afternoon, and remained absent about fifteen minutes each time. Mr. Seaman went to his breakfast. I can't say how long he was absent. I don't recollect whether he went to breakfast at the same time with myself or not. Nor do I recollect whether he went to dinner at the same time with myself. I can't recollect how long he was absent at dinner. He was absent during the morning and afternoon both, besides the time he was absent at breakfast and dinner. I should suppose Mr. Seaman was absent from the polls that day between two and three hours. When he was absent Mr. Leete was left in charge of the polls, as sole inspector. There were votes received by Mr. Leete during Seaman's absence. I should think there were at least twenty-five or thirty votes taken by Leete during Seaman's absence. It is generally a busy time when mechanics come in to vote about dinner time, between twelve and one o'clock. Mr. Leete was absent that day from the poll full as long as Mr. Seaman, if not longer, and then Seaman was left as sole inspector. There were votes received by Seaman in the absence of Leete. I should think full as many as were received by Leete in the absence of Seaman; twenty or thirty at least. I think when

Mr. Leete was there alone, there were some persons came up to vote who would not take the oath, and their votes were not received. I cannot say whether they left the room. I don't know whether any of these votes were challenged by William Dodd. I don't know Mr. Dodd. I don't recollect seeing Andrew Leary but once in the room; I mean young Leary. I do not know of any instance that day of voters coming up, and after being refused, of the same voters presenting themselves again that day. As a general rule, the name is not recorded on the poll list until the inspectors have decided that the vote is to be received; and when it is deposited in the box, then the name is recorded on the poll-list. Such was my practice during that election, except in cases where the name was put down, and then erased with a knife or a pen. These cases were not many that day. I do not know Mr. Harley. The poll opened about sunrise, and closed at sunset.

NICHOLAS L. C. ROOME.

Sworn and examined before me, as aforesaid.

D. P. INGRAHAM,

Commissioner, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss:

Joseph Nowill, junior, of the said city, being first duly sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, on the 9th day of February, 1848, testified and deposed as follows, viz:

I was clerk of the fifth district poll of the 16th ward in the fall election of 1846. I was appointed by Mr. Seaman, one of the inspectors. I belonged to the democratic party, and voted the democratic ticket at that election for Mr. Jackson. Mr. Seaman was absent on that day from the poll, altogether, in the neighborhood of three hours. Mr. Leete was absent about the same time. During the absence of Mr. Seaman, Mr. Leete acted as sole inspector, and Mr. Seaman so acted when Mr. Leete was absent. During the time Mr. Leete was acting as sole inspector, I remember some voters coming up and being rejected by Mr. Leete—about five or six in a body. Mr. Leete challenged them, and they refused to swear. The first time they came in by themselves. I do not remember any observations made by them when they refused to take the oath. They left the room. I saw the same voters come again into the room to vote. Mr. Seaman and Mr. Leete were both in the room when they came the second time. I believe they were both at the boxes when they came. There were more of them the second time—about a dozen. They were refused, and they left again. They came again the third time. Mr. Seaman, alone, was present then. They came up to vote. They were brought up by young Andrew Leary. He brought them up also the second time. They were challenged when they came up the third time by Mr. Rawley. I see him in the room—(and witness points to the individual who was examined as Mr. Harley)—I believe his name is Harley, though I am in the habit of calling him Hawley. When he challenged the men, Mr. Seaman said he had no business to challenge, as he did not belong to the district. Mr. Harley then wanted to act as inspector, and said things were not going right, as they ought to. I protested against it myself, saying those men had been up in the morning and rejected by Mr. Leete. Mr. William Dodd protested against it. Their votes were all taken of the twelve or fourteen, except two. They were not sworn. I am

positive some of those voters whose votes were received were the same persons whose votes had been rejected by Mr. Leete. I do not know what tickets they voted. I remember Mr. Harley challenged some more men in the afternoon. I could not tell how many. There might have been eight, ten, or twelve. They were coming in the whole day. They were challenged by Mr. Harley and Mr. Dodd. I believe they were not sworn. Their votes were not then received. I do not remember seeing those voters again that day.

The witness was then cross-examined by the counsel for the sitting member as follows, viz :

The two voters were rejected by Seaman because they would not come up. They were not rejected, because they would come up at all. It was noon—in November, 1846. I was doing nothing then. I was asked to get subscribers for the Home Journal. My father got the situation for me from Mr. Morris—General Morris, of the Home Journal. I got two dollars from Mr. Livingston, and supplied him with the paper for months, until I got into other business. I did not pay the two dollars to the proprietors of the paper, because I paid the sixpence for the paper every week. I got my father to get the paper, and gave him the sixpence to buy it with. The yearly subscription was two dollars. I told Mr. Livingston I was getting subscriptions for the paper. I did not present a regular bill. I made out one and signed my name as agent for the proprietors. Mr. Livingston put his name down first on the list as subscriber. I told him, a few days after, I was to get fifty cents for each subscriber, and I could not get that money until the money was paid in advance by Mr. Livingston. Upon this, Mr. Livingston paid me. I did not report his name as a subscriber to Mr. Morris.

The witness was then further examined by the counsel for the contestant, as follows, viz :

I did not report his name, because Mr. Livingston's subscription was the only one I got; and I thought it was a bad business, and could not make a living by it. I thought Mr. Livingston subscribed to help me. I supplied Mr. Livingston with the paper for months, until I got into other business. Mr. Livingston is the counsel for the sitting member. I knew him as the alderman of the 16th ward. I had been a political supporter of Mr. Livingston. I had made to Mr. Livingston an application to get an office from him. I was subpœnaed here by Mr. Livingston—the subpœna was left at my house while I was absent, by Sylvester Seaman, as my wife told me. I had a conversation with Mr. Livingston when I came down in this room. He asked me several questions—I gave him an evasive answer at first. Then he asked me if I knew of any rush being made at the poll that day? I told him I did. He asked me if I knew Harley? I told him I did. He then asked me if Harley wanted to act as an inspector that day? I told him he did. He asked me no more questions, and told me, if they wanted me, they would send for me, and that they did not want me then. There were several rushes made at the polls that afternoon.

The witness was then further cross-examined by the counsel for the sitting member, as follows, viz :

There were a great many rows outside ; I was not among them. I saw no fighting inside of the poll, except a little pushing ; there were no blows struck. I have not been drunk in ten years. I had drank nothing the day I was here. I have not drank a drop in ten years of intoxicating liquors.

JOSEPH NOWILL, JR.

Sworn and examined before me, as aforesaid.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Commissioner, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss :

Charles F. Mumford, being first duly sworn and examined on the part of the sitting member, on the 10th day of February, 1848, testified and deposed as follows, viz :

I am clerk of the alms-house in the city of New York, and have been so between six and seven years. I have charge of the records of the inmates of that establishment during that time. I have the books, viz : the register of 1846, and the hospital register. The register of 1846 contains the names, ages, nativity, occupation, if men ; and whether married or not, if women. It also contains the name of the officer by whose order the persons were sent up, the time when admitted to the alms house, the disease or cause of their admission, also the date of discharge or death, and location, while there. I can't say whether the book contains the names of all the inmates admitted in 1846, because they may have been admitted without my knowledge ; but to my best knowledge and belief, it contains all that were in the alms-house in 1846, whether admitted that year or previously. The book is kept by me in my handwriting, except when I was sick. I was sick and absent about three months. Schedule P, now presented, contains the names of persons who were and were not in the alms-house, according to the alms-house register of 1846 ; of those that were there and whose names are on the register ; the date of their admission, also the date of their discharge, if discharged ; also the date of their death, if deceased ; and the remarks placed opposite to the respective names are true, as taken from that register by myself.

The witness was then cross-examined by the counsel for the contestant as follows, viz :

There is part of the leaf in letter S, from June 17 to June 30, 1846, missing, containing seventeen names in letter S, which is the letter commencing with their surnames. It was torn out while I was sick. Several persons have been sent up to Randel's island, and the first thing I knew of their having been there was their bringing a discharge for them. The names of such persons would not be found on the record. The names of Morgan Scanlin, James Eldridge, Albert Vanderbeck, William A. Allen, Cornelius Keefe, William Shea, Peter Gilligan, and Thomas McCutcheon, are not on schedule C. It was in the spring of 1846 that I was sick or absent about three months. Two or three people kept the books while I was sick. There is a blotter in which the names of those admitted were first entered, and which were posted by me in this book daily before I went to bed, with the exception of the three months while

I was sick or absent. I have not compared this register with the blotter, to ascertain whether the names entered while I was sick were posted in the register. I have not compared schedule P with the blotter, to ascertain whether the names are on the blotter.

A sheet is out of the register, part of letter H, commencing on 27th September, 1846, to March, 1847. This book is in a mutilated condition. It was torn while I was sick. I know of persons being sent to the hospital, and discharged therefrom, whose names do not appear on the alms-house; they would appear on the hospital register. Dr. Hasbrouck had charge of the hospital books, and would be more likely to know about that. I had nothing to do with the hospital books.

C. F. MUMFORD.

Sworn and examined before me, as aforesaid.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Commissioner, &c.

The testimony on both sides was here closed by the respective parties, February 10, 1848.

SCHEDULES AND EXHIBITS.

I, Daniel P. Ingraham, commissioner, &c., for taking testimony in regard to the contested election of the 6th congressional district of the State of New York, do certify that the schedules hereto annexed were severally produced before me upon the examination of the several witnesses whose depositions have been taken by me, and which are returned herewith to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States. That such schedules so produced before me are marked from A to T, inclusive. That they are all annexed hereto, excepting F, G, and H, which are annexed to the depositions, and O and N, which are the poll lists, and are enclosed herewith.

Dated New York, February 11, 1848.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Commissioner, &c.

First session, thirtieth Congress.—In the matter of the contested election from the sixth congressional district of the State of New York.

It is hereby admitted by the parties in the above matter, that due notice of the examination of all the witnesses produced and examined herein (whether by the contestant or the sitting member) was given by the parties herein, respectively, pursuant to the agreement or stipulation herein signed by the said contestant and the sitting member.

Dated New York, February 11, 1848.

LIV. LIVINGSTON,
Attorney for David S. Jackson.
J. A. MONROE,
Attorney for James Monroe.

In the matter of the contested election in the sixth Congressional district of the State of New York.—First session thirtieth Congress.

SIR: Please to take notice that I shall, in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, and of agreement between the parties in the above matter, proceed to take the depositions of Fenelon Hasbrouck, Paul M. Crandall, Marcellus Eells, James M. Odell, and James T. Otis, as to the following illegal votes, to wit:

John Snell,
John Fredrickson,
Robert McGregor,
Asa Nocy,
Daniel Kearney,
Ebenezer Lindsey,
James Carr,
William Van Tassel,
Edward Pillsworth,
Isaac Howard,
James Armstrong,
Jedutha Colton,
Patrick McGraw,
Abram D. Ackerman,
Moses L. Foster,
John McGlowan,
Timothy Sullivan,
Patrick Smith,
Luke Seller,
Peter Mead,
Andrew Freeman,
John McGowan,
Jabez Hillar,
John Leonard,
Robert Gray,
Ephraim Clark,
Charles Dow,
Timothy McDonnell,
Bartley Colbert,
William Harrison,
Barney McCormick,
Patrick Belford,
Matthew Brogan,
Dennis Ryan,
Lambert Farrow,
Dennis Law,
Michael Halikan,
William Robinson,
Abram Freeman,
Barney O'Horaty,
Stephen Murphy,
Francis Brown,
Barney Clancey,

John Carry,
Charles Ginn,
John Cullen,
John McGee,
Patrick Murray,
Patrick Gilligan,
Patrick Timmons,
Andrew McFaul,
James Morell,
Wm. Demarunn,
Patrick Morris,
Job Page,
John François Lovias
Andrew Rogers,
Patrick Heely,
Samuel Johnson,
James Jenkins,
Edward Farrell,
John Clark,
John Van Tassel,
Alexander W. Smith,
George Carr,
James McLaughlin,
John McCormick,
John Mahone,
Henry Cain,
Joseph McQuaid,
Daniel Sullivan,
Patrick Bonner,
Michael Riley,
Barney Cummins,
John Ward,
Owen Tracy,
Joseph Irving,
John Comstock,
George McQuick,
Stewart Doherty,
Patrick Jefforth,
Daniel McClaskell,
James Attuson,
Michael Fowkes,
Patrick McCarty,
Patrick Power,

William Johnson,
 Benjamin Hogeman,
 Edwin J. Dodge,
 Patrick Dillworth,
 David Porter,
 John McClellan,
 Ezekiel Still,
 William Mead,
 Thomas Smith,
 Thomas Baxter,
 John Southwill,
 Michael Hays,
 John Riley,
 John Martin,
 Thomas Gowan,
 William Huntington,
 Lafayette Owen,
 Henry G. Wilson,
 Daniel Leary,
 Dennis Buckley,
 Thomas McClernand,
 Patrick Kelly,
 Michael Riley,
 James Skate,
 Jacob Grosvenor,
 Timothy Smith,
 William Callagin,
 Samuel Rose,
 Dennis Carrigan,
 Thomas Martin,
 Edward Riley,
 John Brady,
 James Moncks
 Jeremiah McDonnell,
 William Martin,
 Samuel M. Mead,
 Charles Miller,
 Martin Linderback,
 James Brady,
 John Shepherd,
 Samuel McNally,
 Bartlett Judd,
 Thomas Connelly,
 Daniel Moran,

Samuel Carson,
 Barney Quincy,
 Farrel Dunn,
 Thomas Baxter,
 John Southwill,
 Michael Hays,
 John Riley,
 John Martin,
 Thomas Gowan,
 Michael Dolan,
 Thomas Scully,
 Dominick Waters,
 Michael Sturt,
 Richard Burke,
 John Fagan,
 Daniel Young,
 John McAuley,
 Wm. Buckley,
 Thomas Riley,
 Samuel Phelps,
 William Shey,
 Cornelius Keefe,
 Morgan Scanlin,
 John Gallagher,
 James Eldridge,
 John Welch,
 Bony Collis,
 John Martin,
 James Kahoe,
 Jabez D. Smith,
 Peter Gilligan,
 Isaac Sawyer,
 Albert Vanderbeck,
 Amos White,
 Mark Keefe,
 Asof Preston,
 James McGovern,
 Richard Ruddy,
 Michael Foley,
 Patrick Heely,
 William Cain,
 Hugh McGuin,
 William Huntington,
 Lafayette Owen.

cast for David S. Jackson at the third election district of the 18th ward, and also as to any other facts and circumstances in their knowledge touching said election, before his honor Judge Ingraham, at his chambers in the City Hall, on Tuesday, the 11th of January instant, at 11 o'clock of the forenoon of that day.

That said votes were illegal, for the reason that said voters were not residents of the said ward.

And you will take notice, also, that I shall, at the same time and place, take the deposition of said Marcellus Eells, as to the illegality of the following votes cast for David S. Jackson, at the second election district of the 12th ward, viz :

Joseph Hyatt,
Benjamin Horton,
Nathaniel Brockway,
Robert Johnson,
Oliver Pagget,

George Lawrence,
Wm. A. Allen,
Thomas McCutchen,
William Morris.

That said votes were illegal, because said voters were not residents of said ward. Dated New York, January 7, 1848.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney for contestant.

To LIV. LIVINGSTON, Esq.,
Attorney for sitting member.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss :

John A. Monroe, of said city, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he served on Livingston Livingston, esq., a copy of the within notice on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1848. Deponent further says that he served the same by delivering it to said Livingston Livingston in person. Dated New York, January 17, 1848.

JOHN A. MONROE.

Sworn to before me this 17th day of January, A. D. 1848.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Judge of Common Pleas, New York.

In the matter of the contested election from the sixth congressional district of the State of New York.

SIR: You will please to take notice that I shall proceed to examine before his honor Judge Ingraham, on Thursday, 20th instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, in the court-room of the common pleas court, in the City Hall, or at such other place as may be designated by said officer, the following witnesses, as to the illegalities, irregularities, &c., charged in the specifications and amended specifications of the contestant in the above matter, to wit :

Frederick A. Coe, Alexander Pabor, John Hilliher, Edmund Porsells, Stephen B. Odell, James T. Otis, C. B. Leete, Edward J. Swords, John Harley.

And you will further take notice that I shall, at the same time and place, examine John McMahan as to all and any knowledge he may have touching the matters at issue, and also as to the legality of the following votes cast for David S. Jackson at the election held on the 3d day of November, 1846, to wit :

Francis McKenny,
Georgé Summers,

Jeremiah McCarty,
Terence Logue,

Michael Hays,
Daniel Hennessy,
William O. Keiff,
Thomas Quinn,
Thomas Gallagher,

Thomas Smith,
David Barry,
David Gray,
John Haily.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. A. MONROE,
Attorney, &c., for contestant.

NEW YORK, January 17, A. D. 1848.

LIV. LIVINGSTON, Esq.,
Attorney for sitting member.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss:

John A. Monroe, of said city, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he served a copy of the above notice upon Livingston Livingston, esq on the 17th of January, 1848, by delivering it to him in person.

JOHN A. MONROE

Sworn to before me, this 17th day of January, 1848.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Judge of Common Pleas, N. Y.

In the matter of the contested election of the sixth congressional district of the State of New York.—1st session 30th Congress.

SIR: You will please to take notice that I shall, at the proper time, introduce testimony to show that during a great portion of the day of election there was but one inspector at the fifth election district of the 16th ward; and that on argument before the committee, I shall urge this fact, in addition to others that may be proved, as a reason why said election district should be deemed as vitiated and thrown out in computing the votes for the respective candidates. And you will further take notice, that the twelfth allegation of the contestant's points is hereby amended so as to embrace the above. Dated the 7th of January, 1848.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney for contestant.

To LIV. LIVINGSTON, Esq.,
Attorney for D. S. Jackson.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss:

John A. Monroe, of said city, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he served, by delivery personally, a copy of the within notice to Livingston Livingston, esq., on the 7th of January, 1848.

JOHN A. MONROE.

Sworn to before me, this 17th day of January, A. D. 1848.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Judge of Common Pleas, N. Y.

SCHEDULE A.—[D. P. Ingraham, Commissioner.]

John Snell,
 John Frederickson,
 Robert McGregor,
 Asa Nocy,
 Daniel Kearney,
 Ebenezer Lindsey,
 James Carr,
 William Vantassel,
 Edward Pillsworth,
 Isaac Howard,
 James Armstrong,
 Jedutha Colton,
 Patrick McGraw,
 Abram D. Ackerman,
 Moses L. Foster,
 John McGlowan,
 Timothy Sullivan,
 John Caney,
 Charles Ginn,
 John Cullen,
 John McGee,
 Patrick Murray,
 Patrick Gilligen,
 Patrick Timmons,
 Andrew McFaul,
 James Morrell,
 William Demarunn,
 Patrick Morris,
 Job Page,
 John François Lovias,
 Andrew Rogers,
 Patrick Heely,
 Samuel Johnson,
 James Jenkins,
 Patrick Smith,
 Luke Teller,
 Peter Mead,
 Andrew Freeman,
 John McGowan,
 Jabez Hillar,
 John Leonard,
 Robert Gray,
 Ephraim Clark,
 Charles Dow,
 Timothy McDonnell,
 Bartley Colbert,
 William Harrilson,
 Barney McCormick,
 Patrick Belford,
 Matthew Brogan,

Dennis Ryan,
 Lambert Farrow,
 Dennis Lane,
 Michael Holikan,
 William Robinson,
 Abram Freeman,
 Barney O'Haraty,
 Stephen Murphy,
 Francis Brown,
 Barney Clancey,
 William Johnson,
 Benjamin Hageman,
 Edwin J. Dodge,
 Patrick Dillworth,
 David Porter,
 John McClellan,
 Ezekiel Still,
 William Mead,
 Thomas Smith,
 William Cain,
 Hugh McGuire,
 Edward Farrell,
 John Clark,
 John Vantassel,
 Alexander W. Smith,
 George Carr,
 James McLaughlin,
 John McCormick,
 John Mahone,
 Henry Cain,
 Joseph McQuaid,
 Daniel Sullivan,
 Patrick Bonner,
 Michael Riley,
 Barney Cummins,
 John Ward,
 Owen Tracey,
 Joseph Irving,
 John Comstock,
 George McQuick,
 Stewart Doherty,
 Patrick Jefferth,
 Daniel McCaskel,
 James Atterson,
 Michael Fowkes,
 Patrick McCarty,
 Henry G. Wilson,
 Daniel Leary,
 Dennis Buckley,
 Thomas McClernan

Patrick Kelly,
Michael Riley,
James Skate,
Jacob Grosvenor,
Timothy Smith,
William Colligan,
Lemuel Rose,
Dennis Carrigan,
Thomas Martin,
Edward Riley,
John Brady,
Patrick Healey,
James Marcks,
Jeremiah McDonnell,
William Martin,

Sam'l M. Mead,
Charles Miller,
Martin Linderbeck,
James Brady,
John Shepherd,
Sam'l McNally,
Bartlett Judd,
Thomas Connelly,
Daniel Moran,
Michael Dolan,
Thomas Scully,
Dominick Waters,
Michael Stort,
Richard Burke.

SCHEDULE B.—[D. P. Ingraham, Commissioner, &c.]

Daniel Young,
Thomas Riley,
Samuel Phelps,
William Shay,
Cornelius Keefe,
Morgan Scanlin,
John Gallagher,
James Eldridge,
John Welsh,
Bony Collis,
John Martin,

James Kohoe,
Jabez D. Smith,
Peter Gilligan,
Isaac Sawyer,
Albert Vanderbeck,
Amos White,
Mark Keefe,
Asof Preston,
James McGown,
Richard Ruddy,
Michael Foley.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss :

Paul M. Crandall, of said city, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he was at the third election district poll of the 18th ward of said city on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1846, and remained at that poll a greater portion of that day. That said poll is in the sixth congressional district; and this deponent saw the persons whose names are hereto attached vote at that poll, on that day; and they all, on being questioned, declared that they were paupers.

SCHEDULE C.

John Snell,
John Frederickson,
Robert McGregor,
Asa Nocy,
Daniel Kearney,
Ebenezer Lindsey,
James Carr,
William Van Tassel,

John Clark,
John Van Tassel,
Alex. W. Smith,
George Carr,
James McLaughlin,
John McCormick,
John Mahone,
Henry Cain,

Edward Pillsworth,
 Isaac Howard,
 James Armstrong,
 Jedutha Colton,
 Patrick McGraw,
 Abram D. Ackerman,
 Job Page,
 John Francois Lovias,
 Andrew Rogers,
 Patk. Heely,
 Samuel Johnson,
 James Jenkins,
 Patk. Smith,
 Luke Tellar,
 Peter Mead,
 Andrew Freeman,
 John McGowan,
 Jabez Hillar,
 John Leonard,
 Robert Gray,
 Ephraim Clark,
 Charles Dow,
 Timothy McDonnell,
 Bartley Colbert,
 William Harrison,
 Barney McCormick,
 Patk. Belford,
 Matthew Brogan,
 Dennis Ryan,
 Lambert Farrow,
 Dennis Lane,
 Michael Halikan,
 William Robinson,
 Abram Freeman,
 Barney O'Horaty,
 Stephen Murphy,
 Francis Brown,
 Barney Clancey,
 x William Johnson,
 x Benjamin Hegeman,
 x Edwin I. Dodge,
 Moses L. Foster,
 John McGlowen,
 Timothy Sullivan,
 John Carey,
 Charles Ginn,
 John Cullers,
 John McGee,
 Patrick Murray,
 Patrick Gilligan,
 Patrick Timmons,
 Andrew McFaul,

Joseph McQuaid,
 Daniel Sullivan,
 Patk. Bonner,
 Michael Riley,
 Barney Cummins,
 John Ward,
 Owen Tracey,
 Joseph Irving,
 John Comstock,
 George McQuick,
 Stewart Doherty,
 Patk. Jefforth,
 Daniel McCaskel,
 James Atterson,
 Michael Fowkes,
 x Patk. McCarty,
 x Patk. Power, x
 x Samuel Corson, x
 x Barney Quiney, x
 x Farrel Dunn, x
 x Thomas Baxter, x
 x John Southwill, x
 x Michael Hays, x
 x John Riley, x
 x John Martin, x
 x Thomas Gowan, x
 x William Huntington, x
 x Lafayette Owen, x
 Henry G. Wilson,
 Daniel Leary,
 Dennis Buckley,
 Thomas McClernan,
 x Patk. Kelly,
 Michael Riley,
 James Skate,
 Jacob Grosvenor,
 Timothy Smith,
 William Callagin,
 Samuel Rose,
 Isaac Howard,
 Dennis Carrigan,
 Thomas Martin,
 Edward Riley,
 John Brady,
 Patk. Heely, 2d
 James Moncks,
 Jeremiah McDonnell,
 William Martin,
 Samuel M. Mead,
 Charles Miller,
 Martin Linderback,
 James Brady,

James Morrell,
William Demarunn,
Patk. Morris,
Patk. Dillworth,
David Porter,
John McClellan,
Ezekiel Stitt,
Thomas Smith,
William Cain,
Hugh McGuire,
Edward Farrell,

John Shepherd,
Samuel McNally,
Bartlett Judd,
Thomas Connelly,
Daniel Moran,
Michael Dolan,
Thomas Scully,
Dominick Waters,
Michael Stort,
Richard Burke,
William Mead.

PAUL M. CRANDALL.

SCHEDULE D.—[D. P. Ingraham, Commissioner.]

Joseph Hyatt,
Benjamin Horton,
Nathaniel Brockway,
Robert Johnson,
Oliver Paggett,

George Lawrence,
William A. Allen,
Thomas McCutchen,
William Morris.

SCHEDULE E.—[D. P. Ingraham, Commissioner.]

Names of voters sworn.

James Tracy, x P. O.
Martin White, x B. O.—Been seven years in the United States.
John Anthony Bowmiller, x P. O.
Charles E. Marche, x P. O.
Sylvester Osborn, x P. O.
John Pye, x P. O.—Lives 122d.
John Farrell, x P. O.—4th avenue from Newburgh.
Peter R. Black, x P. O.
Frederick Alonzo, x P. O.—3 years in Harlem.
Andrew Cullin, x P. O.
James Flynn, x P. O.
Daniel Southerland, x P. O.—Would wade knee-deep in American blood.
William J. Babcock, x P. O.
Hugh Doyle, x P. O.
Thomas Caryl, x B. O.
Thomas Leahy, x P. O.
Timothy Linahan, x P. O.
Michael Hoit, x P. O.
Patrick Sweeney, x P. O.
Hugh Nugent, x P. O.
Patrick Dailey, x P. O.
Daniel Salsman, x P. O.

John Cooney, x P. O.
 Hiram Hall, x P. O.
 William A. Coles, x P. O.
 John Dwyre, x P. O.
 Thomas Kenney, x P. O.
 William Harrington, x P. O.
 James Rocko, x P. O.
 Patrick Delany, x P. O.
 Edward Devoe, x P. O.
 John Blake, x P. O.
 Daniel P. Upham, x P. O.
 Michael ———, x P. O.

William Davis, x P. O.
 William Gorman, x P. O.

James Luby, x P. O.

James Agan, x P. O.

Alexander Agan, x P. O.

James Mullen, x P. O.

Morris Manning, x P. O.

Philip Brady, x P. O.

Eli B. Budd, x P. O.

Kale Daley, x P. O.

Francis Barber, x P. O.

Joseph Hyatt, B. O.—Randel's island; lived, since 14th May, pauper; committed by alderman of 13th ward; Mr. Eells objects.

William A. Allen, x B. O.—Pauper, Randel's island—lived six months; will stay until he gets his health; formerly resided in the 6th ward; went of his own accord.

Benjamin Horton, x B. O.—Lives, since May, on the island; from 5th ward.

Nathaniel Brockway, x B. O.—Lives on Randel's island, since middle of October; no family. Where did you come from? 18th ward. How long in the State? 12 years.

Robert Johnson, x B. O.—Randel's island; from 7th ward.

[Against the above five Mr. Eells, inspector, enters his protest.]

John Windall, x P. O.

Peter O'Rourke, x P. O.

Oliver Pagett, x B. O.—On the island; 14th May; pauper; 8th ward; objected to by Mr. Eells.

George Lawrence, x B. O.—On Randel's island six months; from Bellevue; single pauper, from 5th ward.

John L. Milton, x B. O.

Thomas McCutchen, x B. O.—Pauper on Randel's island; from Bellevue; went on the island six months ago.

William Morris, x B. O.—Middle of May; from lunatic asylum; from West Indies; been three years in the State; was sent from 11th ward; was born in the city of New York.

Edward Hall, x P. O.

John Hatnett, x P. O.

John Moore, x P. O.

Joaquim Rule, x P. O.

Sandford Tompkins, x P. O.

Henry Johnson, x P. O.

Johnson Rushton, x P. O.

Thomas Middleton, x P. O.

John Cater, x P. O.

Thomas Duen, x P. O.—Joseph Kilpatrick, officer, asserted he had got the man's papers since 2 o'clock from town; he also tore a ticket up, from a man, and said he did not want to vote that.

John Keeler, x P. O.

Michael Hagerty, x B. O.—Officer Kilpatrick went with him also to get his papers.

Richard Pheal, x P. O.

Matthew McLaughlin, x P. O.

John Conly, x P. O.

Richard Turhune, x P. O.

William Henry Meeks, x P. O.

SCHEDULE 1—ID 5 (1919) Commission

SCHEDULE I.—[D. P. Ingraham, Commissioner.]

Dates of commitments.	Names.	Time.	By whom committed, &c.	Age, and where born.	Remarks.
1846.					
Aug'st 5	Conroy, Miles -	4 months	Osborn -	45, Massachusetts -	Taken off the island Nov. 2, '46.
27	Conner, Edward -	4 do	Drinker -	26, Ireland -	Taken off the island Nov. 2, '46.
26	McFarland, Robert	3 do	Drinker -	23, New York -	Taken off the island Nov. 2, '46.
July 1	O'Donnell, Thomas	6 do	Drinker -	18, Ireland -	Taken off the island Nov. 2, '46.
Sept. 7	Sarles, Richard -	6 do	Taylor -	49, New York -	Taken off the island Nov. 2, '46.
15	Tucker (or Tohan) Owen.	6 do	Drinker -	25, Ireland -	Taken off the island Nov. 2, '46. By expiration, left June 22, '47.
July 9	Wilson, William -	4 do	Osborn -	28, Ireland -	Taken off the island Nov. 2, '46.
May 5	Brown, Henry -	6 do	Roome -	33, New York -	Taken off the island Nov. 2, '46.
28	Diamond, John -	6 do	Drinker -	62, Ireland -	Taken off the island Nov. 2, '46.
12	McLean, John -	6 do	Drinker -	38, Ireland -	Taken off the island Nov. 2, '46.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—PRISONERS.

Aug'st 4	Allen, Henry -	3 months	petit larceny -	26, New York -	Taken off the island Nov. 2, '46.
Sept. 4	Allen, William -	2 do	do -	35, England -	Taken off the island Nov. 2, '46.
18	Connor, William -	6 do	assault and battery	18, New York -	Taken off the island Nov. 2, '46.
Aug'st 4	Carroll, James -	3 do	petit larceny -	30, Ireland -	Taken off the island Nov. 2, '46.
4	Howe, James -	3 do	do -	18, New York -	Taken off the island Nov. 2, '46.
14	Hendricks, Charles	3 do	do -	18, New Hampshire	Taken off the island Nov. 2, '46.
5	Lynch, John -	6 do	do -	17, New York -	Taken off the island Nov. 2, '46.

Sept. 25	Leo, Jacob C.	-	3 do	do	-	17, Philadelphia	-	Taken off the island Nov. 2, '46.
Aug'st 4	Matthews, Michael	-	3 do	do	-	19, Ireland	-	Taken off the island Nov. 2, '46.
21	McFail, John	-	3 do	assault and battery	-	38, Scotland	-	Taken off the island Nov. 2, '46.
Oct'r 13	Smith, Terry	-	30 days	petit larceny	-	34, Ireland	-	Taken off the island Nov. 2, '46.
16	Scott, Charles	-	30 do	do	-	18, New Jersey	-	Taken off the island Nov. 2, '46.

SCHEDULE K.—[D. P. Ingraham, Commissioner, &c.]

Michael Folman,	October 22, 1846,	6 months, police.
William Gochila,	September 3, 1846,	2 months, do.
William Wallace,	September 26, 1846,	6 months, do.
John Sweeney, alias Hogan,	May 6, 1846,	6 months, do.
Augustus Trigon,	May 27, 1846,	6 months, do.
Lawrence M. Brower,	August 3, 1846,	6 months, court.
Samuel DeWint,	August 4, 1846,	3 months, do.
Samuel Humes,	August 4, 1846,	3 months, do.
John Wilson,	October 16, 1846,	6 months, police.
Stephen Grimes,	October 7, 1846,	60 days, do.
William Gillmartin,	September 12, 1846,	6 months, do.

SCHEDULE L.

[Admitted by consent.—D. P. Ingraham, Commissioner, &c.]

NEW YORK, *October 6, 1847.*

SIR: Evidence of frauds alleged to have been perpetrated in the late election has been submitted to me, from which I am induced to believe that a majority of the *legal votes* polled on that occasion for congressional Representative from the sixth district were cast in my favor.

I have, in addition to this, been strongly urged by my fellow-citizens of all political parties to contest your election; and it has been forcibly represented to me that I should adopt this course, not only from a sense of duty to the electors of the district, but from a just regard to the purity of our elections. Under these circumstances, I have decided to claim my seat as the legal Representative of the district for which you hold the certificate of election in the thirtieth Congress of the United States. As I have no other aim in the matter than to discharge the duties which are devolved upon me, and to attain a just decision, my desire is to afford you every facility in examining the testimony submitted to me. To this end my friend Henry E. Davies, esq., or my nephew, John A. Monroe, No. 1, Nassau street, will cheerfully furnish all information relative to the evidence in their possession.

Trusting that, however this contest may result, and whatever difference may exist between us on other subjects, we may be united in our efforts to sustain in its purity the elective franchise,

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES MONROE.

DAVID S. JACKSON, Esq.

SCHEDULE M.

[Admitted by consent.—D. P. Ingraham, Commissioner.]

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

ELEVENTH WARD.

	1st Dist.	2d Dist.	3d Dist.	4th Dist.	5th Dist.	6th Dist.	Total.
James Monroe,	122	87	119	185	45	147	705
David S. Jackson,	236	225	210	234	162	296	1,363
Wm. W. Campbell,	71	67	95	164	78	114	589
Jos. Flynn,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benj. S. Wooster,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
J. D. La Montayne,	4	5	12	10	1	9	41
Total,	<u>434</u>	<u>385</u>	<u>437</u>	<u>593</u>	<u>293</u>	<u>566</u>	<u>2,708</u>

TWELFTH WARD.

	1st Dist.	2d Dist.	Total.
Monroe, - - -	286	317	603
Jackson, - - -	231	212	443
Campbell, - - -	82	63	145
Flynn, - - -	-	-	-
Wooster, - - -	-	-	-
De La Montayne,	-	3	3
Total, - - -	<u>604</u>	<u>596</u>	<u>1,200</u>

FIFTEENTH WARD.

	1st Dist.	2d Dist.	3d Dist.	4th Dist.	Total.
Monroe, - - -	362	356	455	381	1,554
Jackson, - - -	157	118	131	147	553
Campbell, - - -	88	45	71	64	268
Flynn, - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Wooster, - - -	-	-	2	2	4
De La Montayne,	3	3	1	1	8
Total, - - -	<u>630</u>	<u>528</u>	<u>670</u>	<u>602</u>	<u>2,430</u>

SIXTEENTH WARD.

	1st Dist.	2d Dist.	3d Dist.	4th Dist.	5th Dist.	Total.
Monroe, - - -	251	185	326	155	98	1,015
Jackson, - - -	307	249	216	172	277	1,221
Campbell, - - -	53	63	40	69	45	270
Flynn, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wooster, - - -	1	-	-	-	-	1
De La Montayne,	23	27	2	9	11	72
Total, - - -	<u>636</u>	<u>525</u>	<u>585</u>	<u>406</u>	<u>432</u>	<u>2,584</u>

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

	1st Dist.	2d Dist.	3d Dist.	4th Dist.	5th Dist.	Total.
Monroe, - - -	202	204	170	320	386	1,282
Jackson, - - -	259	205	228	403	422	1,517
Campbell, - - -	74	101	114	52	70	411
Flynn, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wooster, - - -	-	-	1	1	-	2
De La Montayne, - -	7	12	4	4	7	34
Total, - - -	<u>542</u>	<u>522</u>	<u>518</u>	<u>779</u>	<u>885</u>	<u>3,246</u>

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

	1st Dist.	2d Dist.	3d Dist.	Total.
Monroe, - - -	298	290	181	769
Jackson, - - -	208	350	416	974
Campbell, - - -	35	53	70	158
Flynn, - - -	2	2	-	4
Wooster, - - -	-	-	-	-
De La Montayne, - -	-	5	2	7
Total, - - -	<u>544</u>	<u>701</u>	<u>670</u>	<u>1,915</u>

	Ward 11.	Ward 12.	Ward 15.	Ward 16.	Ward 17.	Ward 18.	Total.
James Monroe,	705	603	1,554	1,015	1,282	769	5,928
David S. Jackson,	1,363	443	553	1,221	1,517	974	6,071
W. W. Campbell,	589	145	268	270	411	578	1,841
Joseph Flynn,	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
B. S. Wooster,	1	-	4	1	2	-	8
J. De La Montayne,	41	3	8	72	34	7	165
Scattering,	9	6	43	5	-	3	66
Total,	<u>2,708</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>2,430</u>	<u>2,584</u>	<u>3,246</u>	<u>1,915</u>	<u>14,033</u>

STATE OF NEW YORK, *city and county of New York, ss :*

I, James Conner, clerk of the city and county of New York, do hereby certify that I have compared the preceding copy statement of the votes given for the different candidates for Congress in the sixth congressional district of the State of New York, at a general election held therein, on the third day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, with the original thereof, prepared from the returns from the several election districts of the several wards composing the sixth congressional district, on file in my office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of the said original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of the said county, the 9th day of November, 1847.

JAMES CONNER, *Clerk.*

SCHEDULE P.—[D. P. Ingraham, Commissioner.]

- Morgan Scanlin ; no such name on the book of 1846 of alms-house.
- | | | |
|--------------------|----|-----|
| James Eldridge, | do | do. |
| Albert Vanderbeck, | do | do. |
| Michael Haliken, | do | do. |
| John Mahone, | do | do. |
| Daniel McCashel, | do | do. |
| Daniel Leary, | do | do. |
| Dennis Carrigan, | do | do. |
| Thomas Scully, | do | do. |
| Michael Start, | do | do. |
- Patrick Smith ; leaf of letter S, from June 17 to June 30, 1846, is out.
- William A. Allen ; not found on book of 1846 of alms-house.
- Daniel Young, admitted November 8, 1832.
- Mark Keefe, admitted May 18, 1841.
- James McGowan, admitted November 11, 1839, and died November 14, 1846.
- Daniel Kearney, admitted January 6, 1842, and died February 6, 1847.
- Ebenezer Lindsey, admitted June 17, 1838, and discharged July 15, 1847.
- Moses L. Foster, admitted May 11, 1835.
- Patrick Morris, admitted June 22, 1837.
- Job Page, admitted March 7, 1837.
- Andrew Rogers, admitted December 30, 1841, died January 12, 1848.
- Patrick Heely (Haley,) admitted October 26, 1826.
- Charles Dow, admitted January 26, 1839.
- William Robinson, admitted May 29, 1841.
- Abram Freeman, admitted September 27, 1823.
- David Porter, admitted May 2, 1840, and discharged September 29, 1847.
- John McClellan, admitted May 9, 1842, died May 30, 1847.
- Patrick Bonner, admitted June 15, 1838.
- John Comstock, admitted November 17, 1840, and died August 14, 1847.
- Martin Linderback (Lidabeck,) admitted August 28, 1840.
- James McGovern, admitted November 11, 1839, and died November 14, 1846.
- Benjamin Horton, admitted March 18, 1835, and died June 17, 1847.
- Samuel Phelps, (no Samuel Phelps, but Samuel Phillips,) admitted December 19, 1840.
- Cornelius Keefe ; no such name found on alms-house book of 1846.
- | | | |
|-----------------|----|-----|
| William Shay, | do | do. |
| Peter Gilligan, | do | do. |
- John McGowan (McGovern,) admitted January 3, 1846, and discharged October 9, 1846.
- Patrick Jefferth (Jeffers,) admitted November 13, 1824.
- John Gallagher, (John W. Gallagher,) admitted November 7, 1846, and died November 23, 1846.
- John Fredrickson (Fredericks,) admitted October 8, 1835.
- Andrew Freeman (Freeborn,) admitted January 8, 1836.
- Timothy McDonnell (McDonough,) admitted May 9, 1846.

Lambert Farrow (Farson,) admitted April 11, 1846.

James Atterson (Acheson,) admitted April 20, 1846.

James Morrill, admitted August 31, 1846, discharged October 19, 1846.

William Harrison, discharged October 7, 1846.

George Carr, admitted August 14, 1846, discharged September 14, 1846.

Daniel Moran, admitted September 14, 1846, discharged October 9, 1846.

Dennis Buckley, admitted September 10, 1846, discharged November 12, 1846.

Thomas Riley, admitted December 15, 1846.

James Carr; one by that name admitted December 3, 1845, died January 2, 1847; another by that name admitted April 27, 1846, discharged June 2, 1846.

James Brady, admitted April 16, 1845.

Michael Riley, admitted October 15, 1846, discharged December 7, 1846.

Dennis Ryan, admitted July 25, 1846.

William Pain, admitted November 22, 1845, discharged August 4, 1847.

Thomas Smith, admitted August 15, 1840, died June 24, 1847.

Barney McCormick, admitted October 26, 1845.

Thomas McCutcheon; no such name found on alms house book of 1846.

SCHEDULE Q.

James Carr, naturalized October 30, 1846.

Barney McCormick, naturalized November 3, 1846.

Thomas Smith, naturalized April 11, 1846.

William Cain, naturalized November 2, 1846.

Dennis Ryan, naturalized October 28, 1846.

Michael Riley, naturalized October 28, 1846.

Dennis Buckley, naturalized November 2, 1846.

James Brady, naturalized April 11, 1846.

James McGovern, naturalized October 30, 1846.

John Welsh, naturalized October 28, 1846.

Thomas Riley, naturalized April 7, 1846.

Thomas Riley (same name,) naturalized November 2, 1846.

The above persons were admitted to have been naturalized on the days above stated, in the court of common pleas.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
Commissioner, &c.

FEBRUARY 10, 1848.

SCHEDULE R.

[Admitted by consent.—D. P. Ingraham, Commissioner, &c.]

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

District canvass of the first district of the twelfth ward of the city and county of New York.

We, the inspectors of election for the first district of the twelfth ward of the city and county of New York, do certify that the following is a correct statement of the canvass of votes given for each person voted for in said district, at a general election held therein on Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, (being the third day of November instant,) for the election of a governor, a lieutenant governor, a senator for the first senatorial district to supply the vacancy which will accrue by the expiration of the term of service of John A. Lott, on the last day of December next; two canal commissioners; a representative in the thirtieth Congress of the United States for the fourth congressional district, consisting of the eleventh, twelfth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth wards of the city and county of New York. Also the following county officers, to wit: sixteen members of assembly for the city and county of New York; a sheriff in the place of William Jones, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next; a county clerk in the place of James Conner, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next; and a coroner in the place of Edmund G. Rawson, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next.

That the whole number of votes given in said district for the office of governor was six hundred and forty-two;

Of which Silas Wright received three hundred and fifty-four.

Of which John Young received one hundred and ninety-nine;

Of which Ogden Edwards received eighty-eight;

Of which William L. Chapin received one vote.

That the whole number of votes given in said district for the office of lieutenant governor was sixty hundred and thirty six votes;

Of which Addison Gardner received three hundred and fifty-one;

Of which Hamilton Fish received one hundred and ninety-three;

Of which George Folsom received ninety-one votes;

Of which George R. Mills received one vote.

That the whole number of votes given in said district for the office of senator was six hundred and forty-two;

Of which John Townsend received three hundred and fifty-one;

Of which Robert Taylor received one hundred and ninety-eight;

Of which Harris Wilson received ninety-two votes.

Of which John Windt received one vote;

That the whole number of votes given in said district for the office of canal commissioner was twelve hundred and eighty-nine;

Of which John T. Hudson received three hundred and fifty-five;

Of which Cornelius L. Allen received three hundred and fifty-five;

Of which Charles Cook received two hundred and one;

Of which Thomas Clowes received one hundred and eighty-nine;

Of which Robert C. Russell received eighty-nine votes;

Of which James Silsbee received eighty-eight votes ;

Of which John Thomas received one vote ;

Of which William J. Young received one vote.

That the whole number of votes given in said district for a representative in the thirtieth Congress of the United States for the sixth congressional district, was six hundred and four ;

Of which James Monroe received two hundred and eighty-six ;

Of which David S. Jackson received two hundred and thirty one ;

Of which William W. Campbell received eighty two ;

Of which Lewis W. Rickman received one vote ;

Of which Smith received two votes ;

Of which Cato received one vote ;

Of which Henry Nicoll received one vote.

That the whole number of votes given in the said district for office of member of Assembly for the said city and county of New York was ten thousand and fifty-nine ;

Of which Wilson Small received three hundred and fifty-three ;

Of which Alexander Stewart received three hundred and fifty two ;

Of which David I. Chatfield received two hundred and seventy-two ;

Of which Daniel E. Sickles received three hundred and fifty-two ;

Of which John H. Bowie received three hundred and fifty two ;

Of which Alexander Wells received two hundred and ninety ;

Of which Norman B. Smith received three hundred and fifty-two ;

Of which Henry Keyser received three hundred and fifty-one ;

Of which Charles Baxter received three hundred and fifty-two ;

Of which Michael Walsh received three hundred and forty-nine ;

Of which Lyman Canelee received three hundred and fifty-three ;

Of which James C. Rutherford received three hundred and forty-nine ;

Of which Alexander M. Alling received three hundred and fifty-two ;

Of which Dennis Garrison received three hundred and fifty-one ;

Of which Edward R. Carpentier received three hundred and fifty-one ;

Of which William Hall received two hundred and five votes ;

Of which Erastus C. Benedict received two hundred and three ;

Of which James B. Brinsmade received two hundred and two ;

Of which Thomas W. Henry received two hundred and two ;

Of which Aaron C. Burr received two hundred and one ;

Of which Alexander Wilken received two hundred and two ;

Of which Robert G. Campbell received two hundred and two ;

Of which James Kelly received two hundred and four ;

Of which Newton Hays received two hundred and one ;

Of which William Tyson received two hundred and one ;

Of which Richard Scott received two hundred two ;

Of which Uzziah Wenman received two hundred ;

Of which William B. Meech received two hundred ;

Of which Joseph Abbott received two hundred and two votes ;

Of which George H. Ball received one hundred and ninety-six votes ;

Of which Edward A. Frazer received eighty-eight votes ;

Of which Thomas H. Oakley received ninety one votes ;

Of which William S. Ross received eighty eight votes ;

Of which Thomas R. Whitney received eighty-nine votes ;

Of which Cornwall S. Roe received eighty-eight votes ;

Of which John D. Westlake received eighty-eight votes ;

Of which Edward Prince received ninety votes ;

Of which Benjamin Sherwood received eighty-nine votes ;
 Of which Joel Kells received eighty-nine votes ;
 Of which Joseph W. Kellogg received eighty-nine votes ;
 Of which Philip Jordan received eighty-nine votes ;
 Of which James B. Demarest received eighty nine votes ;
 Of which Charles Roberts received eighty-nine votes ;
 Of which Charles Freeman received eighty-eight votes ;
 Of which Samuel Tillunson received one vote ;
 Of which Solomon H. Sanborn received one vote ;
 Of which Thomas Rand received one vote ;
 Of which William Arbuthnot received one ;
 Of which Jesse Ferguson received one ;
 Of which Albert G. Rudolph received one vote ;
 Of which James Nugent received one vote ;
 Of which William Rowe received one vote ;
 Of which Richard W. Belen received one vote ;
 Of which Egbert S. Manning received one vote ;
 Of which Abraham Sharrott received one vote ;
 Of which George Adam received one vote ;
 Of which Daniel Oakley received one vote ;
 Of which Henry Beeny received one vote ;
 Of which William R. Taylor received eighty-eight ;
 Of which Thomas Cronly received one vote ;
 Of which David Wood received one vote ;
 Of which David Marsh received one vote.
 That the whole number of votes given in said district for the office of
 sheriff was six hundred and forty-one ;
 Of which John J. V. Westervelt received three hundred and fifty-one
 votes ;
 Of which William W. Lyon received two hundred votes ;
 Of which Charles Devoe received eighty-nine votes ;
 Of which James Maxwell received one vote.
 That the whole number of votes given in the said district for the office
 of county clerk was six hundred and thirty five ;
 Of which James Conner received three hundred and fifty-two votes ;
 Of which Willis Hall received two hundred and seventy-eight votes ;
 Of which Joseph Hafty received four votes ;
 Of which Ransom Smith received one vote.
 That the whole number of votes given in the said district for the office
 of coroner was six hundred and forty-three ;
 Of which William A. Walters received three hundred and forty-nine ;
 Of which Alexander N. Gunn received one hundred and eighty-six ;
 Of which John B. Helme received one hundred and six ;
 Of which Dr. Pardon Lapham received — vote.

We, the undersigned, inspectors of election of the first district of the 12th ward of the city and county of New York, do hereby certify that the above statements is correct in all respects.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names this 4th day of November, 1846.

PATRICK DOHERTY,
 WM. W. KIDDER,
 LEONARD HAZELTINE,
Inspectors of Election.

We, the undersigned, inspectors of election of the first district of the 12th ward of the city and county of New York, do hereby depute William W. Kidder, one of the inspectors aforesaid, to deliver to the supervisor of the said ward the above original statement within the time required by law.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names this 4th day of November, 1846.

PATRICK DOHERTY,
LEONARD HAZELTINE,
Inspectors of Election.

We, the undersigned, inspectors of election of the first district of the 12th ward of the city and county of New York, do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the statement of the canvass of votes given for the election of governor, a lieutenant governor, a senator for the first senatorial district, two canal commissioners, a representative in the 30th Congress of the United States for the fourth congressional district, consisting of the eleventh, twelfth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth wards of the city and county of New York; and also the following county officers, to wit: sixteen members of assembly for the city and county of New York, a sheriff in the place of William Jones, a county clerk in the place of James Conner, and a coroner in the place of Edmund G. Rawson, at the general election mentioned in said statement, held at the time in said statement mentioned.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names this 4th day of November, A. D. 1846.

LEONARD HAZELTINE,
WM. W. KIDDER,
PATK. DOHERTY,
Inspectors.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *city and county of New York, ss:*

I, James Conner, clerk of the city and county of New York, do hereby certify that I have compared the preceding with the original thereof now on file of record in my office, and that the same is a correct transcript thereof and of the whole of said original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal [L. s.] of said county, this 26th day of January, 1848.

JAMES CONNER, *Clerk.*

SCHEDULE S.

[Admitted by consent.—D. P. Ingraham, Commissioner.]

Minute of challenges in the third district of the eighteenth ward.

At the general election held in the third election district of the 18th ward of the city and county of New York on the 3d day of November, 1846, the following persons were challenged and respectively took the oath or oaths, or affirmations, as stated, to wit:

John Snell, P. O.
Clarkson Ginn, P. O.
Patrick McGee, both
Dennis Lane, P. O.
Michael Verdon, both
L. U. Odell, P. O.

George McQuick, P. O.
Wm. Huntington, P. O.
Michael Can, P. O.
Bartlett Judd, P. O.
Hugh Gibson, P. O.
Thomas Connolly, P. O.

Each took the preliminary oath, whereupon the challenge was in each case withdrawn.

John Snell, P. O.
Charles Ginn, P. O.
Dennis Lane, P. O.
L. A. Odell, P. O.
George McQuick, P. O.

Wm. Huntington, P. O.
Michael Can, P. O.
Bartlett Judd, P. O.
Hugh Gibson, P. O.
Thomas Connolly, P. O.

Each took the preliminary affirmation, whereupon the challenge was in each case withdrawn.

Each took the preliminary oath, and also the general oath.

Patrick McGinn, both

Michael Verdon, both.

Each took the preliminary affirmation, and also the general affirmation.

We certify that the above is a true minute and statement of the persons challenged, who took either or both of the oaths or affirmations required by law. Dated the 3d day of November, 1846.

H. A. BEACH,
HENRY S. ACKELY, } *Inspectors.*
JOHN WATSON,

STATE OF NEW YORK, *City and County of New York*, ss :

I, James Conner, clerk of the city and county of New York, do hereby certify that I have compared the preceding with the original thereof now on file in my office, and that the same is a correct transcript thereof and of the whole of said original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand,
and affixed the seal of said county, this
[L. s.] 16th day of November, 1847.

JAMES CONNER, *Clerk.*

SCHEDULE T.

[Admitted by consent.—D. P. Ingraham, Commissioner.—Objected to by the counsel for the contestant.]

At a court of general sessions of the peace, holden in and for the city and county of New York, at the halls of justice of the said city, on Saturday the twenty-first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Present: The Honorable John B. Scott,
Recorder of the city of New York. }
James C. Stoneall, } Justices of the sessions.
Bernard J. Meserole, }
Aldermen of the said city. }

The grand jury make the following presentment to the court, to wit:

The grand jury of the county of New York present, That at the present term of the grand jury, complaint was made to them of certain violations of law, committed by persons connected with the penitentiary on Blackwell's island.

The charge made against officers of one of the public prisons, was, that convicts whose term of punishment had not expired were permitted to escape from the penitentiary on the 2d day of November, 1846, and were brought to this city for the purpose of voting at the election to be held on the 3d day of November, that being the day of the general election for State and other officers.

The grave character of the charge induced the jury to act with that deliberation which was required at their hands, not only from the character of the officers charged, but also with an anxiety to discover by whom so gross an outrage on one of the great bulwarks of popular liberty had been perpetrated.

At the solicitation of the grand jury, his honor the mayor of the city, the alderman of the third ward of the city, and the district attorney, went to Blackwell's island and made inquiries. A committee of the grand jury also visited the island. The books and records of the penitentiary have been taken into the custody of the grand jury. Desirous of obtaining every information, they have examined between forty and fifty witnesses, including Mr. Mott, keeper of the penitentiary, deputy keeper Walters, several of those assisting them in the custody of the prisoners, several of the persons engaged in various departments on Blackwell's island, prisoners, and also persons in nowise connected with the penitentiary establishment.

The result of these examinations is, that at about the period of the elections, prisoners whose term of service had not expired have heretofore been taken from the island for the purpose of permitting them to vote.

The grand jury has been satisfied that at the last spring election, prisoners were permitted to leave Blackwell's island previous to the expiration of their term of service, and were landed on the evening previous to the election, from a vessel which had left Blackwell's island on that day. The grand jury is also satisfied that they were brought down to this city for the purpose of voting at the spring election. From the evidence presented to them at the present session, it is ascertained that, with a full knowledge on the part of the keeper of the penitentiary, and at least one of his deputies, of charges having been made that under several political parties which have held the administration of the municipal affairs of the city, prisoners were permitted to escape, and particularly that the charge had been made as late as the last spring election, yet no efficient measures were taken to prevent the repetition of the outrage on the honest citizens of this metropolis at the late election.

They are satisfied that some of the officers in the employment of the corporation of this city, receiving their compensation from the public treasury, planned and executed this attempt to use gangs of felons to pollute the ballot boxes. The grand jury have come to the conclusion that there are persons now employed by the corporation who aided and abetted in the escape of prisoners, convicted by the constituted tribunals of the State.

The testimony produced before them shows that some of the officers em-

ployed on Blackwell's island made arrangements to throw into the 9th and 14th wards of this city a number of the convicts, for the purpose of voting. The testimony shows that the prisoners, on the 2d day of November, 1846, exchanged their prison-clothes for their ordinary citizens' dress; that they were taken across the river about dark by the keepers, in boats, placed in vehicles, brought to this city, and placed in houses for the night. The parties for the respective wards crossed at different places, and were under the guidance of different keepers.

The gang which was destined for operations in the 14th ward were taken to a house in Howard street, where a policeman, James Finnegan, of the 14th ward, was assisting during the night in contributing to their comfort. They were there supplied with liquors and other refreshments. About daylight the party was arrested by Justice Merritt and Alderman Benson. The policeman, Finnegan, was relieved from duty on that night, at the request of Bartholomew Purdy, the superintendent of lamps and gas; and the grand jury have no doubt that Mr. Purdy knew for what purpose Mr. Finnegan *was relieved*. The gang of convicts when arrested were found with Francis McLaughlin, one of the deputy keepers, against whom an indictment has been ordered. The convicts destined to remain in the 9th ward were taken to a house in that ward; and like those taken to the 14th ward, they were provided with liquors and other refreshments. The person in whose charge they were, left them during the evening, promising to return; when, after waiting, as they supposed, a reasonable time, they finally passed a resolution that they would leave the house, which resolution was carried into effect, and the convicts were that night again let loose upon this community. The grand jury have not been able accurately to ascertain the number of prisoners who were permitted to come off the island. Exaggerated accounts have been given of the number. They believe the number to be about thirty. It is not the number of prisoners taken, but the fact that any *one prisoner* was taken out of prison by public officers for such a purpose, which will shock the moral sense of this community.

The examination also shows that other prisoners left the island that day—some on a raft, others in a boat. They who escaped on a raft were two notorious violators of the law, who were known by reputation to one of the keepers of the prison as the associates of abandoned women; of panel thieves, who had been convicted of robbing strangers. These prisoners had been convicted at the general sessions of an assault and battery on police officers stationed before the houses of these felons to put persons on their guard against entering their dens of infamy and plunder. One of these prisoners had attempted to escape heretofore. These men had, at the intercession of one of the keepers who had heard of the infamous conduct of these prisoners, been taken from the quarries and given light work to perform, although the usual punishment of prisoners who escape is to place a ball and chain on them when recaptured: no such punishment has been inflicted on them since their recapture. What can this community think of the judgment, not to say the honesty of those who thus manage their prisoners? Another instance of abuse will be found of a notorious pickpocket also relieved from hard labor, and placed at light work in the prison. Under such an administration, the prison has no terrors for those who violate the laws of the land.

The grand jury have presented bills of indictment against those who,

in their opinion, have aided and abetted in the escape of the prisoners, or neglected their respective duties as public officers intrusted with the penitentiary. There are others who, although not subject to the criminal laws of the land, have shown themselves by their conduct unfit to hold offices of trust and receive the moneys of our toiling, tax-paying citizens. They cannot believe that the constituted authorities of this city will permit either Mr. Purdy, Francis, or Dunham to retain the places they now hold, connected as these persons are with the transactions of the night of the 2d day of November in the 14th ward.

The grand jury have not been able to discover that prisoners have been taken into any other wards but those named. The movement appears to have been the work of a few unprincipled men, ready to use the vilest means to accomplish their purposes. Fortunately they have been detected; and not only was their purpose defeated, but their fraud discovered. The question not only of the purity of our elections, but the security of our lives and property, is involved in such acts. In a government constituted like that under which we live, unless the ballot-box be preserved in its purity, our liberties are not safe. Let heated and unscrupulous partisans not be permitted to lay their sacrilegious hands on the ark of our safety. Let the people remember that unless the frauds be frowned down, and violations of law, such as have been disclosed, be punished, our liberties are at the mercy of men without principle and without character; and what security have we for our personal safety when we find the prison doors unbarred by the public officers whose duty it is to secure them, and the felon who is doomed to punishment, and the guard paid to secure him, are seen carousing together in the very streets of our city, from which the convict had been driven for a time as a punishment?

They have considered the subject as one far above mere party considerations. They feel that a public wrong has been committed, and they feel confident that condign punishment will be awarded to those who have been participators in the crime, not only by the legal tribunals of the State, but also by the authorities of the city, to whom the several parties engaged are responsible for the faithful performance of duty.

This inquest cannot close its labors without paying a just tribute to John McKeon, esq., the gentlemanly and talented district attorney. His faithful and unwearied assiduity in the lengthened and wearisome investigations which have been made has greatly relieved and aided them, though it must have been rendered by him at much personal inconvenience. His course has been most honorable to him, and the grand inquest tender him their unqualified approbation.

The grand inquest, in presenting their views to the court on the various subjects referred to in this presentment, wish to be understood as unanimous in their suggestions.

HENRY ERBEN, *Foreman.*

Grand jury room, New York, November 21, 1846.

JAMES DE VOE, *Secretary.*

A true extract from the minutes.

HENRY VANDERVOORT, *Clerk.*

I, Henry Vandervoort, clerk of the court of general sessions of the peace, in and for the city and county of New York, do certify that the annexed is a copy of a presentment of the grand jury now on file in my office, and that the same has been compared by me with original, and is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original.

Given under my hand and attested by the seal of the said court, this

[L. s.] twenty-fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

HENRY VANDERVOORT.

SCHEDULE N.

[Admitted by consent.—D. P. Ingraham, Commissioner.]

				State.	Const.	Suffrage.	Charter.
	James E. Watson	-	-	1	1	-	1
	A. P. Hally	-	-	1	1	1	
	Daniel Young	-	-	1	1	1	
	o Thomas Riley	-	-	1	1	1	2
	o Samuel Phelps	-	-	1	1	1	
	Lucas Longindike	-	-	1	1		
	James G. Forbes	-	-	1	1	1	
	W. H. Vanwie	-	-	1	1	-	2
	Isaac Van Dorn	-	-	1	1		
10	Nathan Moore	-	-	1			
	William S. Woodhull	-	-	1	-	1	
	John McAulay	-	-	1	1		
	Charles Garabrans	-	-	1			
	o William Shay	-	-	1	-	1	1
	Henry Wales	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Arthur Collar	-	-	1	1	1	2
	John H. Blair	-	-	1	1	1	
	Alexander Scofield	-	-	1	1		
	Simon B. Wyckoff	-	-	1	1		
20	James M. Thompson	-	-	1	1	-	1
	William Sampson	-	-	1	1		
	William H. Vanontersterp	-	-	1	1		
	Joseph Vanontersterp	-	-	1	1		
	William T. Carpenter	-	-	1	1		
	Edward Rosell	-	-	1	1		
	Edward Arnold	-	-	1	1		
	William Bowen	-	-	1	1	-	1
	William C. Buckley	-	-	1	1		
	Cornelius Keefe	-	-	1	1	1	2
30	John Brown	-	-	1	1	1	1
	John Watson	-	-	1	1	-	1
	William H. Kirby	-	-	1	1	1	1
	Frederick Fowler	-	-	1	1	1	1
	James Farling	-	-	1	-	1	
	Abijah Lee	-	-	1	1		

				State.	Const.	Suffrage.	Charter.
	Thomas Butler	-	-	1	-	1	
	Solomon Birdsall	-	-	1	1	-	1
	Sydney Clark	-	-	1	1		
	Michael Logan	-	-	1	1	1	1
40	Aug. H. Ryer	-	-	1	1		
	Jeremiah Smith	-	-	1	1		
	Denmark Collins	-	-	1	-	-	2
	John Post	-	-	1	1	-	1
	John Stewart	-	-	1	1	1	3
	James Doherty	-	-	1	1	1	2
	William Dewell	-	-	1	1	1	1
	John Rotan	-	-	1	1	1	1
	James Leonard	-	-	1	1	1	1
	E. C. Henderson	-	-	1	1	1	2
50	John McKnowan	-	-	1	1	1	1
	George Kendall	-	-	1	1	1	1
	o William Doherty	-	-	1	1	1	1
	E. Fowler	-	-	1	1	1	1
	Jacob Schwartz	-	-	1	1	1	1
	Charles Peck	-	-	1	1	1	1
	James Rockwell, Senr.	-	-	1	1	1	1
	John Dean	-	-	1	1	1	1
	George W. West	-	-	1	1		
	W. P. Rockwell	-	-	1	1	1	1
60	Jeremiah Murray	-	-	1	1	1	1
	John Mills, Jr.	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Charles Mason	-	-	1	1	1	1
	William Dodge	-	-	1	1	1	1
	Philip Riley	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Cornelius T. Longstreet	-	-	1	1		
	David Thompson	-	-	1	1	1	
	Henry A. Beach	-	-	1	-	1	3
	x John Snell, P. O.	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Terry Gorman	-	-	1	1	1	2
70	John Divin	-	-	1	1	1	2
	William Craig	-	-	1	1		
	Patrick Sweeny	-	-	1	1	1	2
	David Buffum	-	-	1	1	1	
	Nathaniel Bachelor	-	-	1	1	1	
	David Thomson	-	-	1	1	1	
	John Thomson	-	-	1	1	1	
	Barnard Devlin	-	-	1	1	1	2
	James McGregor	-	-	1	1	1	2
	John McGuire	-	-	1	1	1	2
80	Barnard McCabe	-	-	1	-	1	1
	Adonijah Randall	-	-	1	-	1	1
	George Myer	-	-	1	1	1	1
	D. K. Granger	-	-	1	1	1	
	Nathaniel Eaton	-	-	1	1	1	
	Samuel H. Cooper	-	-	1	1	1	
	Ernest F. Fash	-	-	1	1	1	

				State.	Const.	Suffrage.	Charter.
	x	John Frederickson	x	-	1	1	1
	x	Dominick Waters	x	-	1	1	1
	x	Robert McGregor	x	-	1	1	1
90	x	Asa Noey	x	-	1	1	1
	x	Daniel Kearney	x	-	1	1	1
	x	Ebenezer Lindsay	x	-	1	1	1
		Joseph R. Barristier	-	-	1	1	
	x	James Carr	x	-	1	1	1
		Henry Cunney	-	-	1	1	2
		Henry C. Vanwie	-	-	1	1	2
	x	William Van Tassell	x	-	1	1	1
		William Thompson	-	-	1	1	
	x	Edward Pillsworth	x	-	1	1	1
100		William Van Wyck	-	-	1	1	3
		George W. Varian	-	-	1	1	3
		A. B. Vanderpoel	-	-	1	1	1
		Frederick Avery	-	-	1	1	1
		Charles Irving	-	-	1	1	1
		William Dorian	-	-	1	1	1
		Charles J. Bushnell	-	-	1	1	1
		Francis Campbell	-	-	1	1	3
		Henry Wertman	-	-	1	1	1
		Walter Titus, Jr.	-	-	1	1	1
110		Edward Walker	-	-	1	1	1
		Harman Boker	-	-	1	1	
		Henry F. Taylor	-	-	1	1	
		Henry Marshall	-	-	1	1	1
		John Berriman	-	-	1	1	
		Richard Busteed	-	-	1	1	
		Richard Kelly	-	-	1	1	1
		Philip H. Berrian	-	-	1	1	2
		Edward L. Bloom	-	-	1	1	1
		Timothy Howe	-	-	1	1	2
120		Lyman Cobb	-	-	1	1	
	x	Richard Baker	x	-	1	1	
		J. Littlefield	-	-	1	1	
		James Clelland	-	-	1	1	
		Habbard Mason	-	-	1	1	
		Peter A. Hawse	-	-	1	1	1
		John Wylie	-	-	1	1	1
		Richard Varian	-	-	1	1	1
		Alexander H. Kemble	-	-	1	1	3
		Henry E. Beach	-	-	1	1	1
130		John Clark	-	-	1	1	1
		James M. Smith, Jr.	-	-	1	1	
		Nathaniel P. Emmett	-	-	1	1	
		Abram Degroot	-	-	1	1	
	x	Isaac Howard	x	-	1	1	
	x	James Armstrong	x	-	1	1	
	x	Jedutha Colton	x	-	1	1	
	x	Patrick McGraw	x	-	1	1	

				State.	Const.	Suffrage.	Charter.
	x Abram D. Ackerman x	-	-	1	1	1	
	x Moses L. Foster x	-	-	1	1	1	
140	x John McGlowan x	-	-	1	1	1	
	Luke Geary	-	-	1	1	1	1
	H. Holman	-	-	1	1	1	1
	Edward Fagan	-	-	1	1	1	
	William C. Dayton	-	-	1	1	1	
	T. C. Asson	-	-	1	-	1	
	James Serrell	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Albert O. Wilcox	-	-	1	1	1	
	William H. Wilcox	-	-	1	1	1	
	John Hyatt	-	-	1	1	1	
150	Thos. Van Houten	-	-	1	1	1	1
	x Timothy Sullivan x	-	-	1	1	1	
	David Mulvey	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Timothy Chadburne	-	-	1	1	1	
	Mortimer Smith	-	-	1	1	1	1
	Isaac M. Woolley	-	-	1	1	1	1
	David A. Pitcher	-	-	1	1	1	1
	Josiah F. Kendall	-	-	1	1	1	1
	James H. Bailey	-	-	1	1	1	1
	A. O. Stevens	-	-	1	1	1	1
160	Anson G. Phelps	-	-	1	1	1	2
	James Stokes	-	-	1	1	1	2
	x John Carey x	-	-	1	1	1	
	x Charles Ginn x P. O.	-	-	1	1	1	
	o Morgan Scanlin	-	-	1	1	1	3
	James Glass	-	-	1	1	1	
	Hugh Floraty	-	-	1	1	1	
	Edwd. Dolson	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Bernard Mahen	-	-	1	1	1	
	Wm. J. Hart	-	-	1	1	1	2
170	Theodore Wyckoff	-	-	1	1	1	2
	x John Cullen x	-	-	1	-	1	
	Edwd. Stone	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Frederick Kinnersley	-	-	1	1	1	
	x John McGee x	-	-	1	1	1	
	Henry Ryer	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Robt. B. Lloyd	-	-	1	-	1	1
	Nicholas D. Rogers	-	-	1	1	-	3
	Nathl. Lloyd	-	-	1	-	1	
	Stephen Weeks	-	-	1	1	1	2
180	John Fleming	-	-	1	-	-	2
	Francis Boyington	-	-	1	1	1	
	Wm. L. Smith	-	-	1	1	1	3
	x Patrick Murray x	-	-	1	-	1	
	Jacob Baker	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Wm. Heneson	-	-	1	-	1	2
	x Patrick Gilligan x	-	-	1	1	1	
	o John Gallagher	-	-	1	-	1	1
	David Wood	-	-	1	-	1	

				State.	Const.	Suffrage.	Charter.
	James Fagan	-	-	1	-	1	2
190	x Patrick Timmons x	-	-	1	1	1	
	John Kernan	-	-	1	1	1	
	Edgar J. Leete	-	-	1	1	1	3
	x Andrew McFaul x	-	-	1	1	1	
	x James Morsell x	-	-	1	1	1	
	x Wm. Demarum x	-	-	1	1	1	
	David Henderson, jr.	-	-	1	1	1	1
	x Patrick Morris x	-	-	1	1	1	
	x Job Page x	-	-	1	1	1	
	x John Francis Lovias x	-	-	1	-	1	
200	x Andrew Rogers x	-	-	1	1	1	
	x Patrick Heely x	-	-	1	1	1	
	x Samuel Johnson x	-	-	1	1	1	
	x James Jenkins x	-	-	1	1	1	1
	x Patrick Smith x	-	-	1	1	1	
	x Luke Teller x	-	-	1	-	1	
	x Peter Mead x	-	-	1	1	1	
	x Andrew Freeman x	-	-	1	1	1	
	Daniel McGloid	-	-	1	1	1	
	Jacob Moore	-	-	1	1	1	2
210	Peter Corr	-	-	1	-	-	
	o Nicholas Riley	-	-	1	-	-	2
	John A. Miller	-	-	1	1	1	
	John Donnagan	-	-	1	-	1	
	x Jabez Hillar x	-	-	1	-	1	2
	Evan Jones	-	-	1	1	1	
	John Bird	-	-	1	-	1	
	Dennis Coughlin	-	-	1	-	1	2
	Wm. McDonald	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Stephen Cornell	-	-	1	1	1	
220	x John Leonard x	-	-	1	-	1	
	Horatio S. Moas	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Daniel C. Hoffman	-	-	1	1	1	2
	x Robert Gray x	-	-	1	-	1	
	x Patrick Kelly x	-	-	1	1	1	
	Charles Hollister	-	-	1	1	1	3
	John Freland	-	-	1	-	1	3
	x Ephraim Clark x	-	-	1	-	1	
	Philander Edicks	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Henry Fisher	-	-	1	1	1	
230	Michael Flynn	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Amos D. Jackson	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Fenelon Hasbrouck	-	-	1	1	1	2
	John Rork	-	-	1	1	1	2
	C. H. Wells	-	-	1	-	1	2
	Thomas W. V. P. Meserole	-	-	1	1	1	
	x Charles Dow x	-	-	1	1	1	2
	x Timothy McDonnell x	-	-	1	1	1	
	John Magner	-	-	1	1	1	
	x Bartley Colbert x	-	-	1	1	1	3

				State.	Const.	Suffrage.	Charter.
240	x	William Harrison x	-	-	1	1	1
	x	Barney McCormick x	-	-	1	-	1
	x	Patrick Belford x	-	-	1	1	
	x	Matthew Brogan x	-	-	1	1	1
	x	Dennis Ryan x	-	-	1	1	1
		Benjamin H. Carman	-	-	1	1	1
		John J. McCooole	-	-	1	-	1
	o	James Eldridge	-	-	1	-	1
		Benjamin Van Wie	-	-	1	1	1
		Edward Brady	-	-	1	-	1
250		Henry Wylie	-	-	1	1	1
		William Ray	-	-	1	1	1
		John Dillon	-	-	1	1	1
		Peter Mallen	-	-	1	1	1
		Patrick McGee, both	-	-	1		
		Edward Webb	-	-	1	1	1
		William Cashman	-	-	1	-	1
	x	Lambert Farrow x	-	-	1	-	1
	x	Dennis Lane, P. O.	-	-	1	1	1
		John Miller	-	-	1	1	1
260		Augustus Van Buren	-	-	1	1	1
		Michael Corron	-	-	1	-	1
		Lewis F. Minard	-	-	1	1	1
		James F. Odell	-	-	1	1	1
		John Newman	-	-	1	-	1
		Jacob Hedden	-	-	1		
		John Shield	-	-	1		
		Joseph Mechlese	-	-	1		
		Barney Cullum	-	-	1		
		Caspar Ritter	-	-	1	1	1
270	o	John Welsh	-	-	1	-	1
		Cyrus Scaly	-	-	1	1	1
	o	Barry Collis	-	-	1	-	1
	x	Michael Halikan x	-	-	1	1	1
	x	William Robinson x	-	-	1	1	1
	x	Abram Freeman x	-	-	1	1	1
	x	Barney O'Haraty x	-	-	1	1	1
	x	Stephen Murphy x	-	-	1	1	1
	x	Francis Brown x	-	-	1	1	1
	x	Barney Clancey x	-	-	1	1	1
280	x	William Johnson x	-	-	1	1	1
	x	Benjamin Hegeman x	-	-	1	1	1
	x	Edwin J. Dodge x	-	-	1	1	1
		William Murphy	-	-	1	-	1
		Michael Mulligan	-	-	1	-	1
	x	Patrick Dillworth x	-	-	1	1	1
	x	David Porter x	-	-	1	1	1
		Call N. Campbell	-	-	1	1	1
		John A. Smith	-	-	1	1	1
		Andrew Ternier	-	-	1	1	1
290		John Whimbey	-	-	1	1	1

				Staté.	Const.	Suffrage.	Charter.
	William Varian	-	-	1	1	1	
	x John McClellan x	-	-	1	1	1	
	James Murphy	-	-	1	1	1	2
	o John Martin	-	-	1	-	1	3
	Daniel Fisher	-	-	1	1	-	1
	John Van Allen	-	-	1			
	Robert J. Cheeseborough	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Richard Knox	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Abram Knox	-	-	1	1	1	2
300	James Malone	-	-	1	-	1	1
	George W. Jacobs	-	-	1	-	1	1
	Solomon Stars	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Matthew Ennis	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Emery Crosly	-	-	1	1	1	
	Jacob Laman	-	-	1	-	1	
	Michael Duncan	-	-	1	1	1	3
	W. H. Bunn	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Edward Moore	-	-	1	1	1	1
310	Wm. Queeenbush	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Richard McCurry	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Patrick McGunnegal	-	-	1	1	1	3
	x Ezekiel Still x	-	-	1	-	1	
	x William Mead x	-	-	1	-	1	
	x Thomas Smith x	-	-	1	1	1	
	x Wm. Cain x	-	-	1	1	1	
	Michael Brady	-	-	1	-	1	3
	o James Kahoe	-	-	1	1	1	
	Henry O'Neil	-	-	1	1	1	2
320	Owen Sullivan	-	-	1	1	1	3
	x Hugh McGuire x	-	-	1	1	1	
	x Edward Farrel x	-	-	1	1	1	
	x John Clark x	-	-	1	1	1	
	x John Van Tassell x	-	-	1	1	1	
	x Alex. W. Smith x	-	-	1	1	1	
	x George Carr x	-	-	1	1	1	
	x James McLaughlin x	-	-	1	1	1	
	x John McCormick x	-	-	1	1	1	
	Charles McCully	-	-	1	1	1	3
330	x John Mahone x	-	-	1	1	1	
	x Henry Cain x	-	-	1	1	1	
	x Joseph McQuaid x	-	-	1	1	1	
	C. H. Lammers	-	-	1	1	1	
	John Wallace	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Michael Verden (both)	-	-	1	1	1	
	Walter Blair	-	-	1	1	1	3
	x Daniel Sullivan x	-	-	1	-	1	
	John Gardiner	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Tunis Smith	-	-	1	1	1	3
340	o Owen Finnegan	-	-	1	-	1	
	Jacob Odell	-	-	1			
	Levi Weeks	-	-	1			

				State.	Const.	Suffrage.	Charter.
	o Jabez D. Smith	-	-	1	-	1	
	Patrick Golden, sen.	-	-	1	1	1	
	Patrick Golden, jun.	-	-	1	1	1	
	Patrick Connolly	-	-	1	1	1	
	John Mason	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Peter Pine	-	-	1	1	-	2
	A. B. Jackson	-	-	1	1	1	3
350	Peter Gilligan	-	-	1	1	1	
	x Patrick Bonner x	-	-	1	1	1	
	John Sweeny	-	-	1	-	1	3
	Michael McCantee	-	-	1	-	1	3
	John Kinsley	-	-	1	1	1	1
	Samuel B. Good	-	-	1	1	1	1
	Blazius Moore	-	-	1	1	1	2
	John Edwards	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Michael Connolly	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Richard Kelly	-	-	1	1	1	2
360	James Haff	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Hugh Smith	-	-	1	1	1	
	George W. Gafford	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Terence McCally	-	-	1	1	1	1
	o Isaac Sawen	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Malachi Mulrein	-	-	1	-	1	
	James Lewis Van Vleis	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Thomas Lynch	-	-	1	1	1	
	Thomas Brady	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Stephen Dunn	-	-	1	-	1	1
370	Michael Owens	-	-	1	1	1	1
	Wm. H. Martine	-	-	1	1	1	
	x Richard Burke x	-	-	1	1	1	
	Wm. Hess	-	-	1	1	1	2
	x Michael Riley x	-	-	1	1	1	
	x Isaac Kennard x	-	-	1	1	1	1
	James Glennon	-	-	1	1	1	3
	x Barney Cummins x	-	-	1	1	1	
	James L. Barry	-	-	1	1	1	
	James Gennon	-	-	1	1	1	1
380	x John Ward x	-	-	1	-	-	
	o Albert Vanderbeck	-	-	1	1	1	2
	P. G. S. Stenbrook	-	-	1	1	1	2
	x Owen Tracy x	-	-	1	1	1	
	x Joseph Irving x	-	-	1	1	1	
	L. U. Odell, P. O.	-	-	1	1	1	
	Peter Gray	-	-	1	1	1	
	x John Comstock x	-	-	1	1	1	
	Donnell Hars	-	-	1	-	-	2
	William Fisher	-	-	1	1	-	2
390	John Thomas	-	-	1	1	1	1
	James Devlin	-	-	1	1	1	2
	x Patrick McManus x	-	-	1	1	1	3
	x John McGowan x	-	-	1	1	1	3

				State.	Const.	Suffrage.	Charter.
	James T. Jackson	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Daniel Mallon	-	-	1	1	-	3
	Thomas Shaw	-	-	1	1	-	2
	x George McQuick, x P. O.	-	-	1	1	1	
	x Stewart Doherty x	-	-	1	-	1	1
	Hiram M. Frost	-	-	1	-	1	2
400	E. Law	-	-	1	-	1	1
	S. D. Wells	-	-	-	1	-	
	x Patrick Jefforth x	-	-	1	-	1	
	Ausen Glans	-	-	1	-	-	
	Andrew J. Odell	-	-	1	1	-	1
	Kemmet McCoskal	-	-	1	1	1	
	Patrick McGivney	-	-	1	1	1	
	James Cody	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Hugh Hagan	-	-	1	-	1	3
	Patrick Murphy	-	-	1	1	1	
410	James Skinner	-	-	1	-	-	
	G. W. Bunton	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Wm. A. Walker	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Robert Bramer	-	-	1	1	1	
	Michael Howe	-	-	1	1	1	2
	J. B. Stanberry	-	-	1	1	1	3
	x James Atterson x	-	-	1	-	1	
	Matthew Roe	-	-	1	-	-	
	Philip McGuire	-	-	1	1	1	
	James Roe	-	-	1	-	-	
420	Frederick Naylor	-	-	1	-	1	1
	Samuel Rodgers	-	-	1	-	1	1
	Joseph Gassin	-	-	1	1	1	1
	Robert Burns	-	-	1	-	-	
	Lewis Tripp	-	-	1	1	1	
	Conrad Hettrick	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Francis Gallagher	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Jesse Van Winkle	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Samuel B. Rogers	-	-	1	1	1	
	Thomas White	-	-	1	1	1	2
430	x Michael Fowkes x	-	-	1	1	1	
	Aaron Micksel	-	-	1	1	1	
	John D. Cue	-	-	1	-	1	
	x Patrick McCarty x	-	-	1	1	1	
	x Daniel McCaskel x	-	-	1	1	1	1
	x Patrick Power x	-	-	1	-	1	
	Josiah Griswold	-	-	1	-	1	2
	Henry Todd	-	-	1	-	-	
	Morris Shaw	-	-	1	1	1	
	John G. Bogart	-	-	1	-	1	2
440	Reuben Edmonds	-	-	1	-	1	1
	H. Kimble	-	-	1	1	1	1
	x Samuel Corson x	-	-	1	1	1	
	x Barney Quincy x	-	-	1	1	1	
	x Farrel Dunn x	-	-	1	1	1	

				State.	Const.	Suffrage.	Charter.
	x Thomas Baxter x	-	-	1	1	1	
	Martin Murphy	-	-	1	-	1	1
	B. Pigot	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Gorat Bahan	-	-	1	1	1	1
	J. Flagan	-	-	1	1	1	2
450	Patrick Brady	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Benjamin Hall	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Wm. Cummings	-	-	1	1	1	
	Daniel Rooney	-	-	1	1	1	1
	James Hunt	-	-	1	1	1	3
	J. P. Whitehead, jr.	-	-	1	1	1	1
	Thomas Simenete	-	-	1	1	1	
	x Michael Hays x	-	-	1	1	1	
	Edward Brannan	-	-	1	-	1	2
	x John Riley x	-	-	1	-	1	
460	Charles Howell	-	-	1	1	1	
	x John Martin x	-	-	1	-	-	
	Philip Marks	-	-	1	1	1	2
	William S. Dodge	-	-	1	1	1	
	Jonas F. Conklin	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Frederick Gerard	-	-	1	1	1	
	J. W. Wayne	-	-	1	-	1	1
	Michael Tracy	-	-	1	1	1	1
	o Amos White	-	-	1	1	1	
	James Rourke	-	-	1	1	1	2
470	o Mark Keefe,	-	-	1	-	1	
	Alexander Maynalt	-	-	1	1	1	1
	o Asof Preston	-	-	1	1	1	
	Joseph Tanner	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Henry P. Hall	-	-	1	1	1	3
	James Bety	-	-	1	1	-	1
	Lewis Magera	-	-	1	1	1	1
	John G. Butler	-	-	1	-	-	
	Matthew Pack	-	-	1	1	1	
	James Howe	-	-	1	-	1	2
480	John Hickey	-	-	1	-	1	3
	Albert Voorhis	-	-	1	1	1	
	Peter Hagerty	-	-	1	1	1	3
	William B. Mott, jr.	-	-	1	-	1	1
	W. O. Boren	-	-	1	1	1	
	B. Johnson	-	-	1	1	1	3
	William Tapper	-	-	1	1	1	1
	Alfred Ryer	-	-	1	-	1	
	George Sampson	-	-	1	1	1	3
	x Thomas Gowan x	-	-	1	-	-	
490	x William Huntington x P. O.	-	-	1	-	1	
	Bishop Hebbard	-	-	1	-	1	
	Edward Gallagher	-	-	1	1	1	3
	William Cotter	-	-	1	1	1	3
	x Lafayette Owen x	-	-	1	-	1	
	Hartman Hess	-	-	1	1	1	2

				State.	Const.	Suffrage.	Charter.
	John Tracy	-	-	1	-	1	2
	Andrew Hall	-	-	1	-	1	
	James Maloy	-	-	1	-	1	
	o James McGovern	-	-	1	1	1	
500	James Boyle	-	-	1	1		
	James Gray	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Michael McGurrell	-	-	1	1	1	2
	James Kenevan	-	-	1	1	1	3
	John Frost	-	-	1	1	1	3
	John Davis	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Andrew Lang	-	-	1	1	-	3
	John Cline	-	-	1	1	1	3
	James Mixey	-	-	1			
	x John Southwil x	-	-	1	1	1	3
510	John Smith	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Jacob Harvey	-	-	1	1	1	
	x Henry G. Wilson x	-	-	1	1	1	
	Charles Taylor	-	-	1	1	1	
	x Daniel Leary x	-	-	1	1	1	
	x Dennis Buckley x	-	-	1	1	1	
	Michael Dillon	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Alexander Bennett	-	-	1	1	1	1
	Joseph Smith	-	-	1	1	1	2
	x Thomas McClernan x	-	-	1	1	1	
520	John Walker	-	-	1	1	1	
	o x Michael Riley x	-	-	1	1	1	
	John Campbell	-	-	1	1	1	
	o Richard Ruddy	-	-	1	1	1	
	James Mulkine	-	-	1	1	1	2
	David Blakely	-	-	1	1	1	
	x James Skate x	-	-	1	1	1	
	x Jacob Grosvenor x	-	-	1	1	1	
	Samuel L. Jacques	-	-	1	1	1	
	John Gibbons	-	-	1	-	1	3
530	Patk. Colyan	-	-	1			
	x Timothy Smith x	-	-	1	1	1	
	x William Calagin x	-	-	1	1	1	
	John Creger	-	-	1	1	1	
	James Haley	-	-	1			
	x Samuel Rose x	-	-	1	1	1	
	Jonathan Nash	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Timothy Slattery	-	-	1	1	1	2
	x Dennis Carrigan x	-	-	1	1		
	John Colyear	-	-	1	1	-	2
540	Michael Carr P. O.	-	-	1	1	1	1
	Daniel Cartright	-	-	1	1	1	
	Daniel L. Rapelie	-	-	1	-	1	
	Matthew Bird	-	-	1	-	1	
	John Miller	-	-	1			
	William Brennan	-	-	1	-	1	
	Richard Henessy	-	-	1	-	1	

				State.	Const.	Suffrage.	Charter.
	William Keyse	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Josiah Smith	-	-	1	1	1	
	William McCoy	-	-	1	-	1	
550	Henry Rouk	-	-	1	-	1	2
	x Thomas Martin x	-	-	1	1	1	
	Anthony Kahoe	-	-	1	1	1	
	Cornell Varian	-	-	1	1	1	
	John Hamlin	-	-	1	-	1	3
	John Donavan	-	-	1	1	1	3
	John Delany	-	-	1			
	Charles Kamal	-	-	1	1	1	
	x Edward Riley x	-	-	1			
	Jared W. Bell	-	-	1	1	1	3
560	Hugh Riley	-	-	1	1	1	1
	x John Brady x	-	-	1	-	1	
	x Patk. Heely x	-	-	1	1	1	
	x James Manks x	-	-	1	1	1	
	John Cooper	-	-	1	1		
	Isaac Proper	-	-	1	-	1	1
	Thomas J. Stevens	-	-	1	1	1	3
	James Palmer	-	-	1	1	1	1
	Hugh Cassidy	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Michael Bane	-	-	1	1	1	
570	William Ledwick	-	-	1	1	-	1
	Robert Reade	-	-	1	-	1	2
	Michael Brogan	-	-	1	1	1	3
	William Varian	-	-	1	1	1	2
	x Jeremiah McDonnell x	-	-	1	1	1	
	William O'Brien	-	-	1	1	1	
	Edmund F. Rogers	-	-	1	1	1	
	George Armstrong	-	-	1	1	1	
	James Balance	-	-	1	-	1	1
	Jacob W. Cooper	-	-	1	-	1	1
580	x William Martin x	-	-	1	1	1	
	Stephen Clark	-	-	1	1	1	1
	Theodore W. Porter	-	-	1	1	1	
	Henry Schnider	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Alexander Sweeny	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Harvey Phillips	-	-	1			
	Cornelius Collins	-	-	1	1	1	
	Gardiner S. Hallese	-	-	1	1	1	2
	x Daniel Moran x	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Garret Walsh	-	-	1	1	1	1
590	x Samuel M. Mead x	-	-	1	-	1	
	x Charles Miller x	-	-	1	1	1	
	John Woods	-	-	1	1	1	
	Sylvester Penfield	-	-	1	1	1	
	John Cooley	-	-	-	-	1	
	William Compton	-	-	1	1	-	1
	John M. Farrington	-	-	1	1	1	1
	William Lodge	-	-	1	1	1	3

				State.	Const.	Suffrage.	Charter.
	Abel Wheaton, jr.	-	-	1	1	1	1
	Coventry H. Waddell	-	-	1	1	1	3
600	Mike Conlan	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Patk. McGinn	-	-	1	1	1	3
	x Martin Linderback x	-	-	1	1	1	
	Morris Casey	-	-	1	1	1	2
	x James Brady x	-	-	1	1	1	
	John Ray	-	-	1	1	1	1
	Thomas Connaton	-	-	1	1	1	3
	John Gillett	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Henry S. Ackerly	-	-	1	1	1	3
	x John Sheperd x	-	-	1	1	1	3
610	James Lawrence	-	-	1	1	1	
	James King	-	-	1	1	1	1
	Michael Divine	-	-	1	-	1	2
	George Hebbard	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Bartholomew M. Ketchum	-	-	1	1	-	2
	Thomas F. Day	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Clarkson Vandewater	-	-	1	1	1	
	Jonathan A. Weller	-	-	1	1	1	
	Henry S. Triglar	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Abel M. Quinby	-	-	1	1	1	3
620	Peter Donnelly	-	-	1	1	1	2
	T. D. Porter	-	-	1	-	1	2
	Robert Webber	-	-	1	-	-	
	John Stevenson	-	-	1	-	-	
	Daniel O'Neil	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Michael Kelly	-	-	1	1	1	3
	George Fielding	-	-	1	-	1	
	John Laggary	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Terrence Duffy	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Abel Wheaton	-	-	1	1	-	2
630	John Quin	-	-	1	1	-	2
	Philo Doane	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Michael McLearn	-	-	1	1	-	1
	Stephen Roff	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Wm. G. Jones	-	-	1	1	1	3
	George W. Campbell	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Lawrence Kusick	-	-	1	1	1	3
	William Roark	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Owen Scanlan	-	-	1	1	1	3
	John Darrow	-	-	1	1	1	1
640	Collins Sheperd	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Charles E. Peck	-	-	1	-	-	
	Henry Wheaton	-	-	1	-	-	
	Hugh Gibson, P. O.	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Edward Hitchcock	-	-	1	1	1	
	Samuel Martin	-	-	1	1	1	2
	John Maynalls	-	-	1	1	1	
	John Triglar	-	-	1	1	1	
	Nicholas Sherry	-	-	1	1	1	3

				State.	Const.	Suffrage.	Charter.
	Jeremiah H. Edwards	-	-	1	1	1	3
650	Enoch Granger	-	-	1	1	1	1
	Thomas Kenar	-	-	1	1	1	
	Andrew Dunn	-	-	1	1	1	2
	James Biglow	-	-	1			
	x Samuel McNally x	-	-	1	1	1	
	Dennis Leary	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Charles P. Waldo	-	-	1	1	1	
	x Bartlett Judd x P. O.	-	-	1	1	1	
	Charles F. Mumford	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Wm. H. Merritt	-	-	1	1	1	3
660	Purdy Tomkins	-	-	1	1	1	1
	Sydney H. Stewart	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Hiram Hart	-	-	1			
	Wm. Laird	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Wm. H. Long	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Wm. H. Seal	-	-	1	1	-	1
	Eliphalet Stratton	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Michael O'Brien	-	-	1	1	1	
	John Quinn	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Wm. Ryer	-	-	1	1	1	3
670	Morris White	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Patrick Smith	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Joseph R. Kearney	-	-	1	1	1	3
	John R. Kearney	-	-	1	1	1	3
	John Gilchrist	-	-	1	1	1	
	x Michael Stars x	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Philip R. Kearny	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Wm. Jacobs	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Wm. Nunns	-	-	1	1	1	
	o Michael Foley	-	-	1	1	1	3
680	John Gill	-	-	1	1	1	
	Charles Eaton	-	-	1	1	1	
	Alexander Anderson	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Wm. D. Brooks	-	-	1	-	1	
	Philip Jordan	-	-	1	1	-	2
	Adam S. Close	-	-	1			
	x Thomas Connolly x P. O.	-	-	1	-	1	
	John Manahan	-	-	1	-	1	
	x Michael Dolan x	-	-	1	1	1	
	John Miner	-	-	1			
690	George Bathgale	-	-	1	1	1	2
	x Thomas Scully x	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Wm. C. Gray	-	-	1	1	1	
	Stephen Wickham	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Peter Leary	-	-	1	1	1	
	Joseph J. Stone	-	-	1	1	-	2
	John Kingsley, jun.	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Thomas E. Cooper	-	-	1	1	1	
	John B. Webb	-	-	1	1	1	2
	Medad Mapes	-	-	1	1	1	2

				State.	Const.	Suffrage.	Charter.
700	Charles Wilson	-	-	1	1	1	
	Simeon Van Avery	-	-	1	1	1	
	Wm. S. Danham	-	-	1	1	1	2
	John Fagan	-	-	1	-	1	2
	James Finnan	-	-	1	1	-	3
	Daniel Coleman	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Matthew Smith	-	-	1	-	-	2
707	Cornelius McDermot	-	-	1	-	1	

We, the inspectors of election, certify the within to be a true list of voters at an election held in the third district of the 18th ward, November 3, 1846.

H. P. BEACH,
HENRY S. ACKERLY,
JOHN WATSON.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *City and County of New York*, ss:

I, James Conner, clerk of the city and county of New York, do hereby certify that I have compared the preceding copy of poll-list with the original thereof on file in my office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of the said original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and
[L. s.] affixed the seal of the said county, the ninth
day of November, 1847.

JAMES CONNER, *Clerk*.

SCHEDULE O.

[Admitted by consent.—D. P. Ingraham, Commissioner.]

				Am. Charter.	State.	Const.	Suffrage.
1	Daniel Hennessy	-	-	1	1	1	
2	William Neole	-	-	1	1	1	1
3	Jeremiah McCarty	x	-	1	1	1	1
4	Miles Connelly	-	-	-	1	1	
5	Samuel T. Jones	-	-	-	1	1	1
6	Frederick W. Jones	-	-	-	1	1	1
7	Horace Greely	-	-	-	1	1	1
8	Peter Doyle	-	-	-	1	1	
9	Francis Hennessy	-	-	-	1	-	1
10	John W. Goin	-	-	1	1		
11	Alexander Parker	-	-	-	1	1	
12	Charles Golden	-	-	-	1	1	1
13	Michael Ryan	-	-	1	1	1	1
14	George Armstrong	-	-	-	1	1	1
15	Jeremiah Bradley	-	-	-	1	1	1
16	Dennis Terbody	-	-	1	1	1	1
17	Alexander Oliver	-	-	-	1	1	1

				Am. Charter.	State.	Const.	Suffrage.
18	Henry L. Parsons	-	-	1	1	1	1
19	John Mahony	-	-	-	-	1	-
20	Michael Cansy	-	-	-	1	-	-
21	James Riley	-	-	-	1	1	1
22	John Leonard	-	-	1	1	1	-
23	James McGennis	-	-	-	1	-	1
24	Robert Kilpatrick	-	-	-	1	-	-
25	Patrick McNespie	-	-	-	1	1	1
26	William White	-	-	-	1	1	1
27	John McMahon	-	-	-	1	-	-
28	Lawrence R. Kerr	-	-	-	1	1	-
29	Morgan L. Mott	-	-	-	1	-	1
30	Terence McCabe	-	-	-	1	-	1
31	Daniel Bow	-	-	-	1	1	-
32	William Hancock	-	-	-	1	-	1
33	Thomas Kerr	-	-	-	1	1	1
34	Michael Isaacs	-	-	-	1	-	1
35	Michael Murphy	-	-	-	1	1	1
36	James Mahon	-	-	-	1	1	1
37	John Bay	-	-	-	1	1	1
38	Patrick Mansfield	-	-	-	1	1	1
39	George B. Magrah	-	-	-	1	1	1
40	William Pasher	-	-	-	1	1	1
41	John Fawcett	-	-	-	1	1	1
42	William McClinchey	-	-	-	1	1	1
43	William H. Webster	-	-	-	1	1	1
44	Isaac Wallis	-	-	-	1	1	1
45	Michael Clearney	-	-	-	1	1	1
46	John Malone	-	-	-	1	1	1
47	Edward Tichenor	-	-	-	1	1	1
48	John McClancey	-	-	-	1	1	1
49	Michael Clark	-	-	-	1	1	1
50	Thomas Kelly	-	-	-	1	1	1
51	Charles G. Hughes	-	-	-	1	1	1
52	E. S. Parsels	-	-	-	1	1	1
53	William Benden	-	-	-	1	1	1
54	Owen McManus	-	-	-	1	1	1
55	Berley Holt	-	-	-	1	1	1
56	D. J. Chatfield	-	-	-	1	1	1
57	George Fulner	-	-	-	1	-	-
58	Henry Cullins	-	-	-	1	1	1
59	Francis Cook	-	-	-	1	-	-
60	Michael Boor	-	-	-	1	-	-
61	John Roddeny	-	-	-	1	1	1
62	Josiah Carey	-	-	-	1	1	-
63	Owen W. Morris	-	-	-	1	1	1
64	Monroe Morris	-	-	-	1	1	1
65	H. P. Peet	-	-	-	1	1	1
66	George P. Burchall, P. O.	-	-	-	1	1	1
67	Philip M. Best	-	-	-	1	1	1
68	Jeremiah W. Conklin	-	-	-	1	1	1

				Am. Charter.	State.	Const.	Suffrage.
69	Isaac H. Benedict -	-	-	1	1	1	1
70	George T. Patterson -	-	-	-	1	1	1
71	John Kehoe -	-	-	-	1	-	1
72	Fisher A. Spofford -	-	-	-	1	1	1
73	Gilbert C. W. Grammage -	-	-	-	1	-	1
74	Josiah A. Casey -	-	-	-	1	1	1
75	John Shotwell -	-	-	-	1	1	1
76	William N. Guest -	-	-	-	1	1	1
77	David E. Bartlett -	-	-	-	1	1	1
78	Thomas E. Pinckney -	-	-	-	1	1	1
79	Nicholas Walsh -	-	-	-	1	1	1
80	Isaac L. Peet -	-	-	-	1	1	1
81	Jacob Van Nostrand -	-	-	-	1	1	1
82	Louis Sanger -	-	-	-	1	1	1
83	Edmund B. Peet -	-	-	-	1	1	1
84	James W. Frasp -	-	-	-	1	1	1
85	William Find -	-	-	-	1	1	
86	John C. M. Trabor -	-	-	-	1	-	1
87	John Duncan -	-	-	-	1	1	1
88	Thomas Mullen -	-	-	-	1	1	1
89	Philip Tohee -	-	-	-	1	1	1
90	John Dermody -	-	-	-	1	-	1
91	John C. Miller -	-	-	-	1	1	1
92	John B. Morrell -	-	-	-	1	1	1
93	James H. Boardell -	-	-	-	1	1	1
94	Andrew Sidell -	-	-	-	1	1	1
95	James Sidell -	-	-	-	1	1	1
96	Alex. Elder -	-	-	-	1	1	1
97	Patrick Brennan -	-	-	-	1	1	1
98	Cor. Lynch -	-	-	-	1	1	1
99	P. Perit -	-	-	-	1	1	1
100	William Nevin -	-	-	-	1	1	1
101	T. B. Coddington -	-	-	-	1	1	1
102	James McGuire -	-	-	-	1	1	1
103	Levi Hart -	-	-	-	1	1	1
104	William Pentin -	-	-	-	1	1	1
105	Wilson G. Hunt -	-	-	-	1	1	1
106	John Odell -	-	-	-	1	1	1
107	William Worth -	-	-	-	1	1	1
108	Walter Kimball -	-	-	-	1	1	1
109	William Favey -	-	-	-	1	1	1
110	Thomas Halpin -	-	-	-	1	1	1
111	Peter Jones -	-	-	-	1	1	1
112	Martin Cisco -	-	-	-	1	1	1
113	Benjamin Westerfield -	-	-	-	1	1	1
114	Isaac Adriance -	-	-	1	1	1	1
115	Leonard Haseltine -	-	-	1	1	1	1
116	John F. Adriance -	-	-	1	1	1	1
117	John C. Gore -	-	-	1	1	1	1
118	Wilson B. Sheldon -	-	-	-	1	1	1
119	Jeremiah Sheldon -	-	-	-	1	1	1

				Am. Charter.	State.	Const.	Suffrage.
120	John Smith	-	-	-	1		
121	Francis Woodruff	-	-	1	1	1	
122	A. B. McDonald	-	-	-	1	1	1
123	George Dean	-	-	-	1		
124	Peter Miller	-	-	-	1	1	
125	Martin Malone	-	-	-	1	1	1
126	Edward Dennis	-	-	-	1	1	1
127	Michael Dennis	-	-	-	1	1	1
128	Michael Barry	-	-	-	1	1	1
129	Michael Hayes	-	-	-	1	1	1
130	James Leonard	-	-	-	1	1	1
132	Edward Dennis, G. O.	-	-	-	1	1	1
133	Edmund Barry	-	-	-	1		
134	James Flynn	-	-	-	1	1	1
135	James Watson	-	-	-	1	1	1
136	Francis B. Ball	-	-	-	1	1	
137	Owen Donohoe	-	-	-	1	1	
138	Barnard Ford	-	-	-	1	1	
139	Patrick Moore	-	-	-	1	1	
140	John Dolan	-	-	-	1	-	1
141	Elijah Blakeman	-	-	-	1		
142	John R. Robinson	-	-	-	1	1	1
143	Winthrop Godfroy	-	-	-	1	1	1
144	Francis Felix	-	-	-	1	-	1
145	Lawrence Moore	-	-	-	1	-	1
146	M. Blatchford	-	-	-	1	1	1
147	Alexander McKewer	-	-	-	1		
148	Patrick Masterson	-	-	-	1	-	1
149	Peter Masterson	-	-	-	1	-	1
150	Hugh Masterson	-	-	-	1	-	1
151	John Masterson	-	-	-	1	-	1
152	Patrick McGuire	-	-	-	1	1	1
153	George Mills	-	-	-	1	-	1
154	Andrew Howe	-	-	-	1	1	1
155	John Hackett	-	-	-	1	1	1
156	John Scanley	-	-	-	1	1	1
157	William E. Chapin	-	-	-	1	1	1
158	Samuel Burchell	-	-	-	1	1	1
159	Michael M. Stannard	-	-	-	1	1	1
160	Daniel Kearney	-	-	-	1	1	1
161	Isaiah Keyser	-	-	1	1	1	1
162	Laurence Cook	-	-	-	1	1	1
163	Michael Conklin	-	-	-	1	1	1
164	Hiram A. Maynard	-	-	1	1	1	1
165	Jeremiah Laurie	-	-	-	1	-	1
166	William Welsh	-	-	-	1	1	1
167	Godfrey Hardman	-	-	-	1	-	1
167½	Michael Curran	-	-	-	1	1	1
168	William Barry	-	-	-	1	1	1
169	Thomas Chatterden	-	-	-	1	1	1
170	John Colman	-	-	-	1	1	1

				Am. Charter.	State.	Const.	Suffrage.
171	Daniel Sullivan	-	-	-	1	1	1
172	Dennis Reardon	-	-	-	1		
173	Owen Maler	-	-	-	1	-	1
174							
175	William Gallagher	-	-	-	1	-	1
176	William Gates	-	-	-	1	1	1
177	G. Bershoff	-	-	-	1	1	1
178	Robert McCoy	-	-	-	1	1	
179	Peter Trumper	-	-	-	1	1	
180	James Conklin	-	-	-	1	1	
181	John B. Stratten	-	-	-	1	1	
182	Andrew McCoon	-	-	-	1	1	
183	Johanna C. Sloat	-	-	-	1	1	
184	Jacob Katt	-	-	-	1	1	
185	Hugh McDermott	-	-	-	1	1	
186	Peter Boylan	-	-	-	1	1	1
187	Robert McKee	-	-	-	1	1	1
188	Thomas Kellum	-	-	-	1	-	1
189	Henry Kelly	-	-	-	1	-	1
190	Thomas Conner	-	-	-	1	-	1
191	Owen McNab	-	-	-	1	-	1
192	John Cornish	-	-	-	1	1	
193	William S. Polhemus	-	-	-	1	1	1
194	Barney Masterton	-	-	-	1	-	1
195	James Moore	-	-	-	1	1	1
196	Dennis Shay	-	-	-	1	1	1
197	Edward McClusky	-	-	-	1	1	1
198	William Bose	-	-	-	1		
199	James Casey	-	-	-	1		
200	Barney McCluskey	-	-	-	1	1	1
201	Edmund L. Gale	-	-	-	1	1	
202	Albert A. Rice	-	-	-	1	1	
203	Garret Mead	-	-	-	1		
204	William Geagan	-	-	-	1	1	
205	John Fisher	-	-	-	1		
206	Thomas Flynn	-	-	-	1	1	1
207	Jacob H. Mott	-	-	1	1	1	
208	William H. Mott	-	-	1	1	1	
209	J. P. Haff	-	-	1	1	1	1
210	William Armstrong	-	-	-	1	1	1
211	John J. Stapleton	-	-	-	1		
212	W. Van Raust	-	-	-	1		
213	George Revellie	-	-	-	1		
214	Francis McKeny	-	-	-	1	1	1
215	James Mead	-	-	-	1	1	1
216	John Divine	-	-	-	1	1	1
217	Daniel Sheehan	-	-	-	1	1	1
218	William Fitzgerald	-	-	-	1	1	1
219	Edmund Stewart	-	-	-	1	1	1
220	Robert Camm	-	-	-	1	1	1
221	James Cummis	-	-	-	1	1	1

					Am. Charter.	State.	Const.	Suffrage.
222	Patrick Canary	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
223	Edmund Nosgin	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
224	James Barry	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
225	John Finn	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
226	John Dun	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
227	Samuel Dun	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
228	Thomas Dun	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
229	John Dun, jr.	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
230	James C. Dunn	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
231	L. B. Ward	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
232	Isaac Carl	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
233	John Kief	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
234	W. Mulligan	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
235	John E. Miller	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
236	Titus Peterson	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
237	Thomas Grey	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
238	James Quinn	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
239	John Wiley	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
240	David Morrison	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
241	C. S. Barberic	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
242	James Tyson	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
243	James Clarke	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
244	Thomas A. Emmett	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
245	James A. Lozier	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
246	Joseph Morrison	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
247	Richard Berrien	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
248	Samuel Waldron	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
249	J. T. Emmett	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
250	Jacob Walder	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
251	Thomas Lennen	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
252	George F. Clarke	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
253	Anthony Jarvell	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
254	Richard Mott	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
255	James Burns	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
256	William H. Evars	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
257	William Flynn	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
258	Timothy O. Gorman x	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
259	James Finegan	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
260	John A. Weeseburgh	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
261	George Deavendorf	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
262	William Waring	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
263	Harman Piper	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
264	Anthony P. Beadle	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
265	Daniel Desman	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
266	Hamilton McGreer	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
267	Peter K. Brasto	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
268	John Stapleton	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
269	John Callaghan	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
270	Uriah Williams	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
271	Jeremiah Towle	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
272	C. B. Morsell	-	-	-	-	1	1	1

				Am. Charter.	State.	Const.	Suffrage.
273	William Kief	-	-	-	1	1	1
274	Peter Reynolds	-	-	-	1	-	1
275	Peter Perry	-	-	-	1	1	
276	Francis Feitner	-	-	-	1	1	
277	Peter Feitner	-	-	-	1	1	
277	George McAlisers	-	-	-	1	1	1
278	Anthony Fick	-	-	1	1	1	1
279	John Bird	-	-	-	1	1	1
380							
281	Henry A. Holt	-	-	-	1	1	1
282	Owen Cawitt	-	-	-	1	1	1
283	Patrick Burnstead	-	-	-	1	1	1
284	John Quin x	-	-	-	1	1	1
285	John Hendy	-	-	-	1	1	1
286	S. M. Berrien	-	-	-	1	1	1
287	Thomas Hart, jr.	-	-	-	1	1	1
288	William B. Sparks	-	-	1	1	1	1
289	James Beuson	-	-	-	1	1	
290	Dennis O'Brien	-	-	-	1	1	1
291	Patrick Turner	-	-	-	1	1	1
292	William Wright	-	-	-	1	1	
293	James Geary	-	-	-	1	1	1
294	Joseph Corkey	-	-	-	1	1	
295	William Dennker	-	-	-	1	1	1
296	William Cecil	-	-	-	1	1	1
297	John A. King, jr.	-	-	-	1	1	
298	William Mathew, col.	-	-	-	1	1	1
299	William H. Oliver	-	-	1	1	1	1
300	Charles Feitner	-	-	-	1	1	
301	Samuel Parker	-	-	-	1	1	
302	John E. Haveland	-	-	-	1	1	
303	Thomas Power	-	-	-	1	1	
304	Caleb H. Pattison	-	-	-	1	1	
305	Joseph McClure	-	-	-	1	1	
306	John Flynn	-	-	-	1		
307	Lewis Smith x	-	-	-	1	1	1
308	Edwin Smith	-	-	-	1	1	
309	John Camble x	-	-	-	1	1	1
310	John Stagg	-	-	-	1	1	1
311	John Casey x	-	-	-	1	1	1
312	Joseph Cudlipp	-	-	-	1	1	
313	William C. Brown	-	-	-	1	1	
314	John Perkins	-	-	-	1	1	
315	John T. Mayl	-	-	-	1	1	1
316	John Marshall	-	-	-	1	1	
317	James Baby	-	-	-	1	1	
318	James H. Darling	-	-	-	1	1	
319	John Murphy	-	-	-	1	1	1
320	Jacob Nagle	-	-	-	1	1	
321	John Crump	-	-	-	1	1	
322	John Reed	-	-	-	1	1	

				Am. Charter.	State.	Const.	Suffrage.
323	Arnest Keyser	-	-	-	1	1	
324	David Schenck	-	-	-	1	1	1
325	Addison V. Schenck	-	-	-	1	1	1
326	James Barhyde	-	-	-	1	1	1
327	Conrad Crump	-	-	-	1	1	1
328	John Elfrey	-	-	-	1	1	1
329	Michael Beede	-	-	-	1	1	1
330	Hugh Costar	-	-	-	1	1	1
330	Ch. M. Meyer	-	-	-	1	1	1
331	Fred. Cline	-	-	-	1	1	1
332	Addom P. Penn	-	-	-	1	1	1
333	Ch. Gillespie	-	-	-	1	1	1
334	Pat Kavanaugh	-	-	-	1	1	1
335	John Fick	-	-	-	1	1	
336	Anson Willes	-	-	-	1	1	1
337	John McChatt	-	-	-	1	1	1
338	Henry Purdy	-	-	-	1		
339	Philip Fitzpatrick	-	-	-	1	1	1
340	Edward Pryer	-	-	-	1	-	1
341	Wm. Stewart	-	-	-	1		
342	Patrick Sweeney	-	-	-	1	1	1
343	Wm. Lyons	-	-	-	1	1	1
344	Edmund Gross	-	-	-	1	1	1
345	Charles Benson	-	-	1	1		
346	John Freeman	-	-	-	1	1	
346	Wm. Fulmer	-	-	1	1	-	1
347	Jeremiah Faby	-	-	-	1	1	1
348	Wm. Dunn	-	-	-	1	1	
349	Thomas Hogg	-	-	-	1	1	1
350	Henry Brevoort	-	-	1	1	1	1
351	Patrick Lahy	-	-	1	1	-	1
352	Samuel B. Gunnings	-	-	1	1	1	1
353	David Allen, G. O.	-	-	1	1	1	1
354	John Sherman	-	-	1	1	1	
355	James Polhamus	-	-	1	1	1	1
356	John Falvey	-	-	-	1	1	1
357	George Gresin vill	-	-	-	1	1	1
358	Anthony Grease	-	-	-	1	1	1
359	Henry Noterdorf	-	-	-	1	1	1
360	Charles S. Willet	-	-	1	1	1	1
361	John King	-	-	-	1	1	
362	Philip Ote	-	-	-	1	1	
363	John Ryan	-	-	-	1	1	1
364	Isaac P. Dickerson	-	-	-	1	-	1
365	Cor. Putnam	-	-	1	1	-	1
366	Frederick Brenz	-	-	-	1	-	1
367	Thomas Conally	-	-	-	1	-	1
368	John Smith	-	-	-	1	1	1
369	William L. Osterstoff	-	-	-	1	-	1
370	Henry Mullin	-	-	-	1	1	1
371	John Falvey	-	-	-	1	1	1

			Am. Charter.	State.	Const.	Suffrage.
372	Timothy Falvey -	-	1	1	1	
373	John C. Lowry -	-	-	1	1	1
374	Walter Stafford -	-	1	1	-	1
375	John Quin -	-	1	1	1	1
376	David Strong -	-	-	1	1	1
377	Andrew Williams, col.	-	-	-	-	1
378	James Moore -	-	-	-	-	1
379	Edward Logue x -	-	-	1	-	
380	John H. Ryker -	-	1	1	-	1
381	William Dickesson -	-	-	1	-	1
382	William Blake -	-	-	1	-	
383	Gilbert Bloom -	-	-	1	-	
384	James Falls -	-	-	1	-	1
385	Anthony Bertrand -	-	1	1	1	1
386	George Dormand -	-	-	1	1	
387	George Haff -	-	-	1	1	1
388	Benj. Parr -	-	-	1	1	
389	Andrew Rearson -	-	-	1	1	
390	John Cook -	-	-	1	1	
391	Adam Swatts -	-	-	1	1	1
392	William Medlar -	-	1	1	1	1
393	George Crossingham -	-	-	1	-	
394	Joseph Lever -	-	-	1	1	
395	Richard W. Stell -	-	1	1	-	1
396	Patrick Morrison -	-	1	1	-	1
397	John C. Swatts -	-	-	1	1	1
398	Christian Swatts -	-	-	1	1	1
399	William M. Post -	-	-	1	1	
400	Michael Norvie -	-	1	1	1	1
401	J. M. Dunlop -	-	-	1	-	1
402	George B. Taylor -	-	-	1	1	
403	Robert Kelly -	-	-	1	1	1
404	Theodore F. Meyer -	-	1	1	-	1
405	Davies S. Wind -	-	1	1	1	1
406	Isaac Leonard -	-	1	1	1	1
407	Samuel M. Cox -	-	-	1	1	1
408	John G. Kip -	-	1	1	1	1
409	John Dart -	-	1	1	1	1
410	James Somendyke -	-	1	1	1	1
411	George Burnham -	-	1	1	1	1
412	William Beachly -	-	1	1	-	1
413	Jonathan Hardman -	-	1	1	1	1
414	W. V. Leggett -	-	1	1	1	1
415	Henry Kelly -	-	1	1	1	1
416	Leonard Dollar -	-	1	1	1	1
417	John Farrell -	-	-	1	1	
418	John Feller -	-	-	1	1	
419	William H. Van Colt -	-	1	1	-	
420	George Wolf -	-	1	1	-	
421	Stephen Odell -	-	1	1	-	1
422	Michael Power -	-	-	1	-	1

			Am. Charter.	State.	Const.	Suffrage.
423	S. D. Moulton	.	-	1	1	1
424	Lawrence Rafferty	-	-	-	1	1
425	John Roach	-	-	-	1	1
426	Lewis Bound	-	-	1	1	1
427	Henry A. Gates	-	-	-	1	1
428	Theodore A. Goerck	-	-	1	1	1
429	W. C. Dusenbury	-	-	1	1	1
430	J. J. Liell	-	-	1	1	1
431	Charles Wilmott	-	-	1	1	1
432	E. C. Wing	-	-	1	1	1
433	Joseph Celrose	-	-	1	1	1
434	Anthony Keedle	-	-	1	1	1
435	John Adams	-	-	1	-	1
436	Dennis McGoughlin	-	-	-	1	1
437	Henry Major	-	-	-	1	1
438	Obadiah Brickell	-	-	-	1	1
439	Nathaniel Russell	-	-	1	1	1
440	Barny McGimistin	-	-	1	1	1
441	William Burnham, sen.	-	-	1	1	1
442	Patrick Keny	-	-	-	1	1
443	William McManus	-	-	-	1	1
444	Harman Bansher	-	-	-	1	1
445	John McLarky	-	-	-	1	1
446	Frederick Ditch	-	-	-	1	1
447	Daniel Gassner	-	-	-	1	1
448	John A. Gassner	-	-	-	1	1
449	John Casey	-	-	-	1	1
450	Thomas Doyle	-	-	-	1	1
451	George Jacobs	-	-	1	1	1
452	Andrew Hammerland	-	-	1	1	1
453	James Morrisce	-	-	-	1	1
454	Godfrey Chrigner	-	-	1	1	1
455	Cor. Dunigan	-	-	-	1	1
456	Joseph Athanely	-	-	1	1	1
457	George Steddin	-	-	1	1	1
458	Patrick Booth	-	-	-	1	1
459	John Lynch	-	-	-	1	1
460	Thomas Murphy	-	-	1	1	1
461	Jacob Lench	-	-	-	1	1
462	George Siese	-	-	-	1	1
463	Matthew Collins	-	-	1	1	1
464	Patrick Tracy	-	-	1	1	1
465	Platt Adams	-	-	1	1	1
466	Charles E. Bush	-	-	1	1	1
467	James Geary	-	-	1	1	1
468	Jacob Van Ostrand	-	-	1	1	1
469	Nehemiah Tichenor	-	-	-	1	1
470	B. Waddams	-	-	-	1	1
471	Patrick White	-	-	-	1	1
472	Edward Donelly	-	-	-	1	1
473	John C. Brewer	-	-	-	1	1

				Am. Charter.	State.	Const.	Suffrage.
474	Charles Van Ostrand	-	-	-	1	1	1
475	Dennis Hickey	-	-	1	1	1	1
476	James H. Peffers	-	-	1	1	1	1
477	Thomas Marsh	-	-	-	1	1	1
478	John Turnay	-	-	-	1	1	1
479	Henry Parsons	-	-	1	1	1	1
480	Charles D. Warren	-	-	-	1	1	1
481	——Dooley	-	-	1	1	1	1
482	Samuel Hulse	-	-	-	1	1	1
483	James McNessie	-	-	1	1	1	1
484	John Linahan	-	-	-	1	1	1
485	Ephraim Bailey	-	-	-	1	1	1
486	John O'Kief	-	-	1	1	1	1
487	Alex. Fitzgerald	-	-	-	1	1	1
488	Edward O'Brien	-	-	-	1	1	1
489	Jacob Romer	-	-	-	1	1	1
490	George Taylor	-	-	-	1	1	1
491	Morris O'Kieff	-	-	-	1	1	1
492	William W. Kidder	-	-	-	1	1	1
493	Letson Midth	-	-	1	1	1	1
494	John Lowrey	-	-	1	1	1	1
495	Michael Hennessey, P. O.	-	-	-	1	1	1
496	Robert Evennue	-	-	-	1	1	1
497	Barney Haselling	-	-	-	1	1	1
498	Isaac Sperry	-	-	1	1	-	1
499	David J. Goodsell	-	-	1	1	1	1
500	John Johnson	-	-	-	1	-	1
501	James Lynch	-	-	1	1	-	1
502	William O'Kieff	-	-	1	1	1	1
503	Jos. Gordon	-	-	-	1	1	1
504	Lewis Denton	-	-	-	1	1	1
505	William Baker	-	-	-	1	1	1
506	Hiram Brackett, P. O.	-	-	1	1	1	1
507	James J. Kelly	-	-	-	1	1	1
508	Samuel J. Putnam	-	-	1	1	1	1
509	Matthias Lane	-	-	-	1	-	1
510	Bernard McCabe	-	-	1	1	1	1
511	William Holms	-	-	1	1	-	1
512	Henry Steele	-	-	1	1	-	1
513	John Ode	-	-	1	1	-	1
514	John Frame	-	-	-	1	1	1
515	William W. Sanger	-	-	1	1	-	1
516	James Winterbottom	-	-	1	1	-	1
517	James Mastindall	-	-	-	1	-	1
518	John Hamberger	-	-	-	1	1	1
519	George Hamberger	-	-	-	1	1	1
520	Gahn T. Porter	-	-	-	1	1	1
521	Benjamin White	-	-	-	1	1	1
522	Thomas Rodgers	-	-	-	1	1	1
523	William Ryder	-	-	1	1	1	1
524	John Mulonney	-	-	-	1	1	1

			Am. Charter.	State.	Const.	Suffrage.
525	William H. McCabe	-	1	1	1	1
526	James C. Burnham	-	1	1	1	1
527	Edward A. Schermerhorn	-	1	1	1	1
528	Charles Lewis	-	1	1	1	1
529	John Rice	-	-	1	1	1
530	George W. Jacques	-	1	1	1	1
531	David Clayton	-	-	1	1	
532	Robert McKie	-	-	1	1	
533	John Houser	-	-	1	1	1
534	George Park	-	1	1	1	1
535	D. C. Woodruff	-	-	1	1	1
536	John Park	-	-	1	1	1
537	Samuel Griffin	-	1	1	1	1
538	Thomas J. Doughty, 2d	-	-	1	1	1
539	Aaron Clark	-	1	1	1	
540	John B. Pafors	-	1	1	1	1
541	Daniel C. Godwin	-	-	1		
542	Peter Flynn	-	-	1	1	1
543	Frederick Crumm	-	-	1	1	
544	James D. Yates	-	1	1	1	1
545	George D. Loomis	-	-	1	1	1
546	Daniel Zeick	-	-	1	1	1
547	John S. Brady	-	1	1	1	1
548	John Never	-	-	1	1	1
549	Thomas Mulony	-	-	1	1	1
550	Pat. O. Grady	-	-	1	1	1
551	Joseph D. Robinson	-	-	1		
552	George Lowerre	-	-	1	1	1
553	Edward Penelton	-	-	1	1	1
554	Martin McAnally	-	-	1	1	1
555	Nathaniel Keemer	-	1	1	1	1
556	Edward McCabe	-	1	1		
557	John R. Choun	-	1	1		
558	Samuel P. Wright	-	1	1	1	
559	Samuel P. Wright, jr.	-	1	1	1	
560	James Dunn.					
561	Thomas A. Sheck, P. O.	-	1	1	1	1
562	John Harley	-	-	1	1	1
563	Timothy Mahoney	-	1	1	1	1
564	Conrad Predhs	-	-	1	1	1
565	George S. Ulrick	-	-	1	1	1
566	James T. Duff	-	-	1	-	1
567	Henry Ulrick	-	-	1	1	1
568	Cornelius Greenleaf	-	-	1	-	1
569	Balaam Ackerman	-	-	1	1	1
570	William V. Leggett	-	-	1	-	1
571	David Corkey	-	-	1	-	1
572	Edward Hoyt	-	-	1	1	1
573	Thomas Burk	-	-	1	-	1
574	Owen Ryan	-	-	1	1	1
575	David Lines	-	-	1	1	1

	Am. Charter.	State.	Const.	Suffrage.
576 Robert Ryan	-	1	1	1
577 Samuel Garrison, P. O.	-	1	1	
578 Lawrence O'Mara	-	1	-	1
579 Thomas Murphy	-	1	1	1
580 George Summers	-	1	1	1
581 Alonzo A. Alvord	-	1	1	1
582 Moses M. Hobby	-	1	1	1
583 Patrick Maloney	-	1	1	1
584 Richard Dailey	-	1	-	1
585 John McLarned	-	1	1	1
586 Lewis H. Holly	-	1	1	1
587 Samuel Holden	-	1	1	1
588 Lewis Norter	-	1	1	1
589 Isaac H. Bryant	-	1	1	1
590 John A. Cormick	-	1	1	1
591 George Cormick	-	1	1	1
592 D. B. Morrell	-	1	1	
593 Cor. Banta	-	1	1	1
594 John Jasper	-	1	1	1
595 George Nurse	-	1	1	1
596 Joseph Mosely	-	1	1	1
597 Owen McCluskey	-	1	1	1
598 T. Skidder	-	1	1	1
599 Samuel Ryan	-	1	1	1
600 Thomas H. Blakely	-	1	1	1
601 Fraser Roberts	-	1	1	
602 Timothy Connolly	-	1	1	1
603 John T. Rollins	-	1		
604 Michael Kane	-	1	1	1
605 George Dart	-	1	1	1
606 Dennis Kelly	-	1	1	1
607 Michael Philpit	-	1	1	1
608 John Branagan	-	1	1	1
609 Andrew Sherlock	-	1	-	1
610 Andrew Sherlock	-	1	-	1
611 Michael Melville	-	1		
612 James Hanly	-	1		
613 Luke Gibney	-	1		
614 John W. Boice	-	1	-	1
615 Garit S. Mott	-	1	1	1
616 Samuel C. Mott	-	1	1	1
617 David Mervin	-	1	1	1
618 Patrick Doherty	-	1	-	1
619 Samuel Ard	-	1	-	1
620 Michael Falvey	-	1	1	1
621 Morris Callahan	-	1	1	1
622 John Roach.	-			
623 Jordan Mott	-	1	1	1
624 Garrit H. Striker, jr.	-	1	1	1
625 Andrew W. Eddy, P. O.	-	1	1	1
626 David F. Day	-	1	-	1

				Am. Charter.	State.	Const.	Suffrage.
627	John Roach	-	-	-	1	1	1
628	Peter Voorhees	-	-	-	1		
629	Thos. McCracken	-	-	-	1		
630	John Mall	-	-	-	1		
631	Hardy Owen	-	-	-	1		
632	Madison Lawrence	-	-	1	1	1	
633	E. P. Riker	-	-	1	1		
634	John Hammond	-	-	-	-	1	1
635	Chester N. Farr	-	-	1	1	1	1
636	Wm. B. Bailey	-	-	-	1	1	1
637	Ebenezer N. Gilmore	-	-	-	1	1	
638	Nathaniel Waldo	-	-	1	1	1	1
639	Theodore Hyatt	-	-	-	1	1	1
640	Benjamin W. Lee	-	-	-	1	1	1
641	Wm. A. Clinchy	-	-	-	1		
642	Minard Le Fever	-	-	-	1	1	
643	Hugh Duet	-	-	-	1	-	1
644	Henry Shearan	-	-	-	1	-	1
645	Thomas Crimmen	-	-	-	1	1	
646	Wm. Hilliker	-	-	-	1	1	1
647	Edward Sweeney	-	-	-	1	1	
648	Ben Richardson	-	-	-	1		
649	Noah Nelson	-	-	-	1		
650	John L. Brown	-	-	-	1	1	
651	Wm. Cornell	-	-	-	1	1	1

STATE OF NEW YORK, *City and County of New York*, ss :

I, James Conner, clerk of the city and county of New York, do hereby certify that I have compared the preceding copy of poll-list with the original thereof on file in my office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of the said original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed
[L. s.] the seal of the said county, this 9th day of November, 1847.

JAMES CONNER, *Clerk.*